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CANADA
1916

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

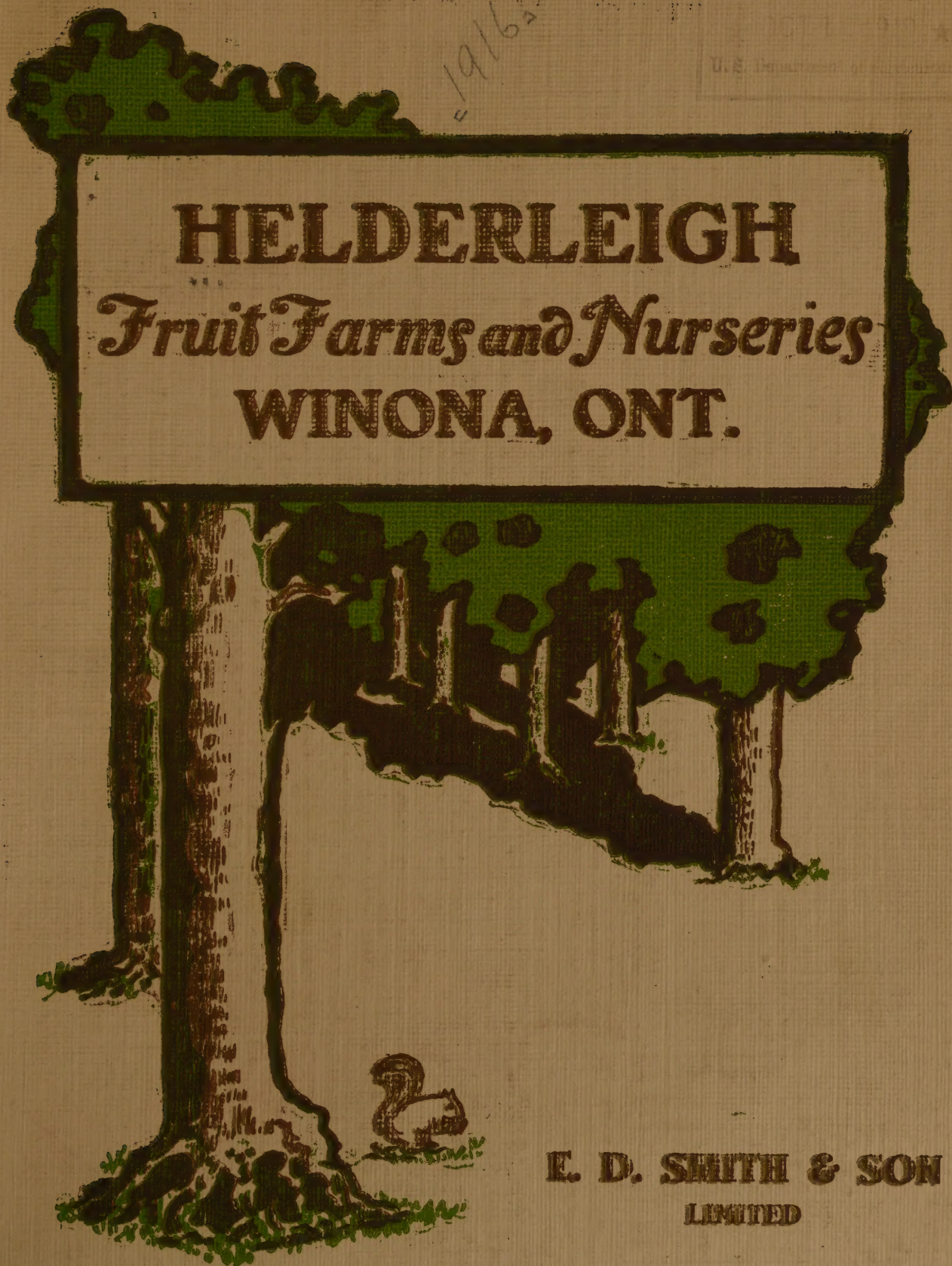
FEB 28 1916

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1916

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HELDERLEIGH
Fruit Farms and Nurseries
WINONA, ONT.



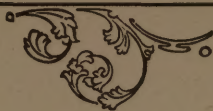
E. D. SMITH & SON
LIMITED



Jam and Canning Factory and Fruit Shipping Station of E. D. SMITH & SON, Limited, Winona, Ont.

INSERTED IN CORNER IS PHOTOGRAPH OF THE OFFICES.

GENERAL CATALOGUE



Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Shrubs,

Hardy

Roses,

Border

Paeonies,

Plants, Etc.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE
AT THE

Helderleigh Nurseries

WINONA, ONTARIO, CANADA.



E. D. Smith & Son, Limited

PROPRIETORS.



ESTABLISHED 1882.

EXTENT OF FARMS and NURSERIES, 850 ACRES.

HINTS TO PLANTERS

Preparations for Planting.

PLOW and subsoil, so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. Be sure the land is well drained, as no kind of fruit trees will thrive where the soil is saturated with stagnant water, except cranberries. New land requires no fertilizing, but old land should be so fertilized as to be in a condition to grow a good crop of corn or wheat. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of four or five feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut all broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for Fall planting, when it is better to defer top pruning until the following spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots and setting the trees therein as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air.

Planting.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did when in the nursery after the earth has settled, except Dwarf pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the quince stock upon which they are budded, 2 or 3 inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered, tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil), light and loose. No staking will be required, except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

Mulching.

A covering of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay, or loose chip dirt, during the first season will effectually prevent injury from drought, and is a benefit at all times.

How to Winter Trees Procured in the Fall.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the Fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. To insure success we have only to get the trees before freezing weather and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the Winter, and no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined to an angle of 45 degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the Spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start immediate growth.

Pruning.

We use the greatest care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres are unavoidable, and to preserve the natural balance between roots and tops, a proper and judicious pruning is in most cases absolutely necessary. All broken or bruised roots should be cut off with a sharp knife, as a smooth cut heals much sooner than a bruise. The tops of Fruit Trees should be cut back to the extent of one-half the growth of the previous season, taking care to prune in such manner as to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air. Evergreens and other Ornamental Trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned but little—hence great pains should be taken in planting and caring for them.

Plant Young Trees.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had, to secure more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will bear sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees, as the surest in the end to give thorough satisfaction. For small ground or street planting, when it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less, and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

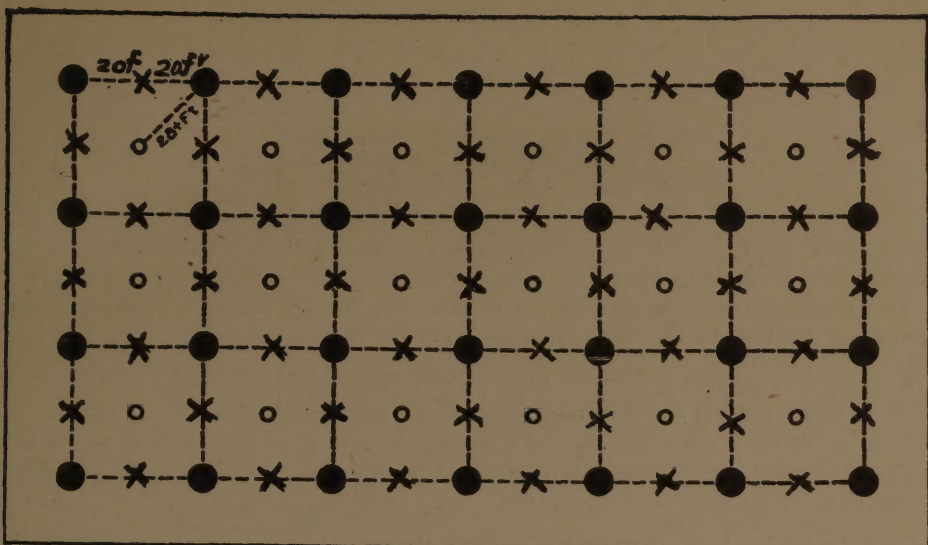
Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples	30 to 40 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries	20 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.	16 " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines	16 to 18 " "
Dwarf Pears.	10 to 12 " "
Grapes	rows 9 to 12 feet apart, 7 to 12 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries.	4 to 5 feet apart each way
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart
Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 4 feet apart
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

Number of Trees to an Acre.

40 feet by 40 feet	27	9 feet by 9 feet	538
30 " 30 "	48	8 " 8 "	680
25 " 25 "	70	7 " 4 "	1556
20 " 20 "	110	7 " 3 "	2074
18 " 18 "	135	6 " 6 "	1210
17 " 17 "	150	6 " 3 "	2420
16 " 16 "	170	6 " 2 "	3630
15 " 15 "	205	6 " 1 "	7260
12 " 12 "	300	5 " 5 "	1742
10 " 10 "	435	5 " 3 "	2904
10 " 7 "	622	5 " 2 "	4356
10 " 8 "	544	5 " 1 "	8712
10 " 9 "	484	4 " 4 "	2723
9 " 7 "	691	3 " 3 "	5840
9 " 8 "	605		

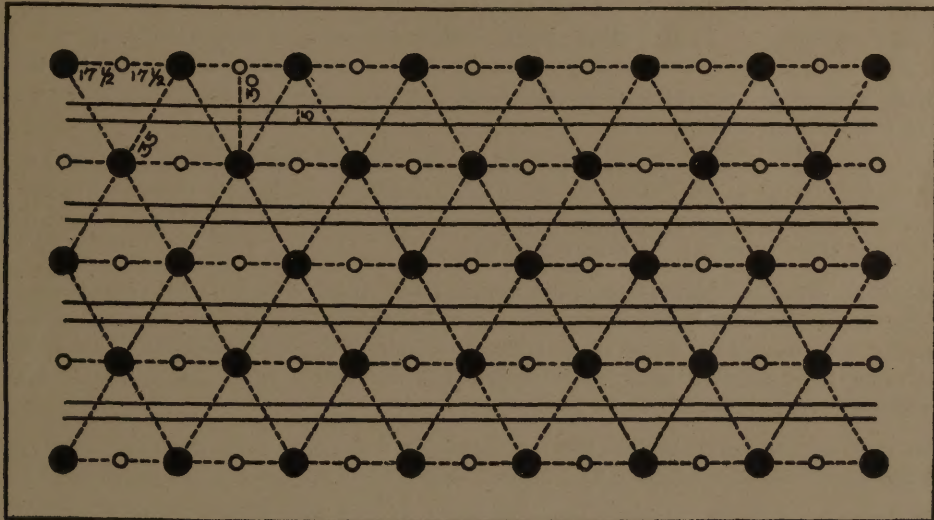
Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to an acre.



0 50 100
SCALE OF FEET

SQUARE SYSTEM.

- Permanent apple trees, 40 ft. apart.
- Fillers 40 ft. apart between the permanent rows and 28 ft. from permanent trees. These should be removed in about 20 years.
- × Fillers 20 ft. apart. These could be Plums or Peaches in districts suitable, or some early bearing variety of Apples, such as Duchess, Wealthy, Wagner, Ontario, Ben Davis. They should be removed in 10 to 12 years.



0 50 100
SCALE OF FEET

DIAGONAL SYSTEM.

- Permanent apple trees, 35 ft. apart.
- Fillers $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart. These can be some early bearing variety of Apples, Peaches or Plums. These should be removed in about 15 years.
- = Either double rows or small fruits like Currants, Gooseberries or Berries, or one single row of Peaches, Plums or Dwarf Pears. These should be removed in about 10 years.

Diagonal cultivation can be performed much easier by this method of planting than by square method.

APPLES

THE FIRST FRUIT, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

We have, in very large sections in Canada, the soil and climate to produce the best apples in the world—hard, sound, high-colored apples, that bring the highest prices in every market.

The British and other European markets are demanding increased quantities every year. If we give our orchards care and produce the best fruit we can, we have the lead in their markets.

Besides the European market, each year our own rapidly expanding population in Northwest and Northern Canada requires more of our fruit. We fully believe there is to-day no agricultural outlook more promising than apple orcharding. Unlike other fruits, our hard winter apples can, with any decent care, be sent almost as far as grain to distant countries. Unlike grain, however, no other country can grow such apples as we can.

Where many have failed to make apple growing profitable is in lack of proper care. Some have attempted to grow grain or hay under the trees. This is too much for the land, the moisture is extracted as well as the fertility by the crop, and the trees grow but slowly and the apples are small. Many do not spray at all, and some who do spray only half do the job. It has been clearly demonstrated that Fungus (Scab), one of the most serious troubles of the apple orchard, can be completely destroyed by thorough spraying with lime and sulphur or Bordeaux mixture, and if poison is added this will control the Codling Moth.

In all sections where cherries or plums succeed, an excellent plan in planting an apple orchard is to set a cherry or plum tree alternately, also an alternate row. These bear ten to fifteen crops before the apple trees require all the ground, and by that time have passed their prime and can be taken out.

Another excellent plan is to plant apple trees thirty-five to forty feet apart each way and plant between in the row, also a row between of some quick bearing and heavy producing sort of apples, such as Ontario, Wealthy, Wagner, Pewaukee, Ben Davis and Gano, removing alternate trees when they begin to crowd each other, finally removing all except the trees intended to be permanent.

In this way the orchard becomes profitable in five years from planting, and if every alternate row is Northern Spy it will be valuable for a long time.

It costs no more to cultivate the ground, or at any rate only a trifle more; an apple orchard should be cultivated permanently, with very few exceptions. Cultivation extends from early May until the middle of July, then orchards should be seeded with something to be turned under the following spring.

When young, any field crop can be grown between the rows, but the ground for at least two feet beyond the spread of the limbs should always be cultivated clean and never asked to support any other crop except the apple tree.

We are now speaking largely of commercial apple growing, but aside from that, on every farm in Canada, where apple trees thrive, there should be at least an acre set for an abundant family supply. We now have varieties of merit suitable for all sections where the mercury does not drop below 45 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and some that will stand even more cold than that.

KEY TO DESCRIPTION OF APPLES.

As to hardiness—all the varieties described in this Catalogue as “very hardy” will endure from 25 to 35 degrees below zero Fahrenheit without injury, as far as tested, and are suitable for the more northern sections of Ontario and the greater part of Quebec, and colder parts of New Brunswick. This, however, is subject to correction, as the matter of hardiness in some instances is by no means fully tested, and no one can definitely pronounce upon every variety. The latitude in which each variety will thrive is only approximate. Some of these classed as very hardy may endure a lower temperature than 35 degrees below zero.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

ASTRACHAN RED—Russian. A handsome apple, roundish, medium to large, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a heavy bloom, fine flesh, acid juicy, rich, beginning to ripen early in August. Tree hardy, upright, spreading with age, productive.

CHARLOTTENTHALER—Russian, very similar to Yellow Transparent, oblate, conical, medium size, greenish yellow, fine flesh, acidulous, tender, good for cooking and dessert, useful for a near market. Tree upright, productive, very hardy, valuable for the North.

CRIMSON BEAUTY—This is a hybrid introduced by the late F. P. Sharpe, of Woodstock, N. B., between “Fameuse” and “New Brunswicker.” Fruit medium to large, skin yellow, overspread with crimson. Resembles Fameuse, but lighter tint. Flesh tender, with fine aroma. Sub-acid, fine for dessert or cooking. Very hardy and a heavy bearer. Season, early August. Tree rapid grower. Fruit increases in size during last two weeks, but should be picked before full maturity, owing to its liability to crack.

DUCHESS (Duchess of Oldenburg)—Russian, roundish, oblate, medium to large, skin yellow, streaked with red and somewhat blushed, juicy, rich, sub-acid. Almost entirely exempt from attacks of fungus (scab), hence particularly valuable. Season end of August and early September. The most profitable early variety to plant. Tree productive. Very hardy.

EARLY HARVEST—Fruit roundish, oblate, medium size, straw color, tender, sub-acid, and fine for dessert and cooking. Season one of the very earliest. Tree productive.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Russian, roundish, medium to large, heavily striped with deep red, flesh tender, agreeable, firm. Season end of August. Tree only a moderate grower, good bearer and shipper. Very hardy.

GOLDEN SWEET—Roundish, large size, pale yellow, very sweet and agreeable. August and early September. Tree a robust spreading grower, productive.

GYPSY GIRL—Russian, fruit roundish, large to very large, rich deep red without bloom, fine flesh, acidulous, juicy. Season immediately after the Duchess. Tree upright, spreading, fairly hardy, productive.

KRUPNEENA (Enormous)—Russian. Roundish, oblate, very large when well grown, yellow ground, suffused with red on the sunny side, with dark red blotches. Tree moderate, annual bearer. Very hardy.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY—Russian. Roundish, medium size, flesh white, often streaked with red, juicy, with scarcely any solidity, a good dessert fruit. August to September. Tree, upright grower, spreading with age; very hardy.

LONGFORD BEAUTY—See Russell.

MONTREAL PEACH—This, although grown in the Province of Quebec for many years, is a Russian. Fruit medium to large; conical, pale straw color, with a fine salmon rose cheek. Season, early September. Texture all that can be desired in a first-rate apple. Tree very productive, hardy and vigorous. Free from blight.

POINTED PIPKA (Arabskoe, Summer Arabka, Charlamoff)—Russian. Oblong, conical, above medium to large, pale yellow, well splashed with bright purplish red or carmine. Flesh white, rather coarse, juicy, mildly sub-acid, with a pleasant flavor, comes just before Duchess. Tree very hardy, and spreading; strong grower and heavy bearer.

PRIMATE—Fruit medium to large, light green, sometimes slightly blushed. Flesh white, fine, crisp, tender, and juicy. Sub-acid, aromatic, sprightly. August to September. Tree moderately vigorous, very productive.

RUSSELL (Langford Beauty)—Originated in Russell County, Ont. Fruit, medium, roundish, pale yellow, skin covered with deep red. Flesh white, tender, melting; juicy, with pleasant flavor, having a suggestion of Fameuse about it. Core medium quality, good. Season, August to September. This variety can be recommended for its extreme hardiness. To save confusion with a Maine seedling called Russell, the name of Langford Beauty, with which the above Canadian variety is synonymous, has been adopted by the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

SWEET BOUGH—Roundish, oblong, large to very large, pale yellow, very tender, rich, sweet and aromatic. August to September. Tree a moderate grower, very productive.

TETOPSKY—Russian. Nearly round, medium size, yellow, beautifully striped with red, quality medium. Season, July and August. Tree very hardy, and very productive, bears at a very early age, and is somewhat of a dwarfish nature, so will stand close planting.

TITOVKA—Russian. So nearly identical with Gypsy Girl that another description is unnecessary.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Russian; fruit conical, medium size, greenish yellow, fine flesh, sub-acid, tender. An excellent apple for either cooking or dessert; very early—perhaps the most profitable early summer apple for near-by market. Tree very hardy and productive. More largely planted than any other early apple on account of its many excellent qualities.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

ALEXANDER (Emperor)—Roundish, conical, very large; skin greenish yellow, well splashed with deep red; flesh yellow, rather coarse, moderately juicy, sub-acid, with a splendid flavor. Season, October. Tree vigorous spreading, productive, very hardy.

BLENHEIM PIPPIN (Blenheim Orange)—An English apple. Fruit large, oblate; skin golden yellow, well washed and splashed with orange red mostly on the sunny side; crisp, tender, sub-acid, of good flavor; quality good to very good. Season, November to December. Tree a strong grower and good bearer.

BEITIGHEIMER—A German apple; roundish, somewhat conical, very large; pale green ground, nearly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid; quality medium. Season, early fall. Tree a very abundant bearer and hardy.

BANK'S RED GRAVENSTEIN—Originated in Nova Scotia. Similar in shape and size to Gravenstein, color much redder, being nearly covered with red on a yellow ground; texture and flavor quite the same as the Gravenstein; season the same as the Gravenstein. This apple differs very little from the ordinary Gravenstein, excepting in color, which makes it more attractive and ought to make it a more popular variety.

CHENANGO (Sherwood's Favorite, Sheep's Nose)—Oblong, conical, medium to large, yellow ground, overspread with red on the sunny side; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid. Season early September. Highly valuable as a table apple. Tree rapid, handsome, upright grower, productive.

COLVERT—Roundish, slightly oblate, large, striped with red on the sunny side, sub-acid, tender; season early October, among the first of the fall apples; a strong grower and heavy bearer.

DUDLEY (North Star)—A hardy, productive variety, which is being heavily planted in some sections. Fruit fairly large, bright greenish yellow, splashed with red, attractive appearance, and good in quality. Tree vigorous spreading grower. Season September and October, sometimes later.

FALL PIPPIN—Roundish, large to very large; greenish, turning to yellow when ripe; tender, juicy and rich; one of the best fall apples, especially for cooking. Season October. Tree vigorous and productive.

GIDEON—Roundish, conical, above medium size to large, skin yellow with a bright, rosy blush; flesh white, crisp, juicy, brisk, sub-acid, liable to water core. Season October and early November. Tree extremely hardy and very strong grower, and moderately productive; valuable for the far north.

GRAVENSTEIN—Roundish, large to very large, skin well splashed and streaked with orange red; flesh tender, crisp, sub-acid and very highly flavored; quality very good. Season end of September and October. This is counted one of the very best fall apples, especially in Nova Scotia. Tree is a strong spreading grower and very productive.

- GOLDEN WHITE (Antmann)**—Russian; roundish, conical, a large showy apple, heavily striped with brilliant red; flesh tender, juicy, aromatic, spicy. Season, October. Tree very hardy, vigorous and very productive.
- HIBERNAL (Romna)**—Russian; oblate, conical, above medium to large; pale greenish yellow, splashed and streaked on the sunny side with purplish red; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, acid; quality about medium. Season, September to November. Tree extremely hardy and a strong spreading grower and very productive. This is a fine cooking apple, and on account of its extreme hardness and productiveness one of the best Russian apples.
- HAAS (Fall Queen, Grosppommier)**—Oblate, medium to above medium size; skin yellow, well splashed with deep (sometimes brownish) red; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid, with little characteristic flavor, rather astringent, quality medium only. Tree hardy and a very strong upright grower, and a good annual bearer; desirable only in the colder parts of the apple growing districts.
- JERSEY SWEET**—Medium size, striped, red and green, tender, juicy and sweet, a table and cooking apple of merit. Season September and October. A good grower and bearer.
- KESWICK CODLIN**—Conical, slightly ribbed, above medium size, skin a greenish yellow when ripe, with faint blush on one side; flesh crisp, juicy, acid, a good cooking apple. Season September and early October. Tree a good grower, regular bearer and hardy.
- LONGFIELD**—Roundish, conical, slightly angular, medium size, skin pale yellow, almost white, with a bright pink blush; flesh white, crisp, very juicy, very tender, melting, sub-acid, quality good. Season October and November. Tree very hardy and moderately spreading grower, somewhat pendulous, a very heavy bearer, and good apple for the north on account of its hardness.
- McMAHON'S WHITE**—Roundish, slightly conical, large to very large, skin pale waxy-yellow, almost white, with a delicate pink blush; flesh white, rather coarse, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; quality above medium, an excellent cooking apple. Season, October and November. Tree a very strong grower, a heavy bearer, and very hardy.
- MAIDEN'S BLUSH**—Fruit oblate, smooth, regular, good medium size, pale yellow, almost white, with an exquisitely beautiful red cheek, shaded or blushed; flesh white, tender, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; one of the choicest apples grown for near-by market, but on account of its delicacy of skin it requires very careful handling for long distances. Season September and October. Tree very productive.
- MUNSON'S SWEET**—Medium to large, pale yellow, with red cheek, tender, juicy. Season October and November. Tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer.
- NORTH STAR**—See Dudley.
- PUMPKIN SWEET (Pound Sweet)**—Roundish, very large, greenish color, turning to yellowish russet when ripe, of medium quality. Season October and November. Tree vigorous and productive.
- RIBSTON PIPPIN**—Roundish, large size, yellow, overspread on sunny side with dull red, a most excellent dessert and cooking apple; not subject to fungus (scab), and on that account as well as its other good qualities, one of the most profitable to plant in the best apple growing districts of Ontario and Nova Scotia. Season November and December. Tree productive.
- RED ANIS**—A roundish apple, pale greenish yellow, well splashed and streaked with a purplish red, below medium in size; flesh white, crisp and tender; quality above medium to good. Season late September and early October. Tree productive and very hardy.
- ST. LAWRENCE**—Roundish, oblate, yellowish green, heavily striped and splashed with carmine; size large, flesh white, slightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous. Season September and early October. Tree hardy and productive.
- SWITZER**—Russian; a handsome round apple, glowing red color on white ground, medium to large, mild flavor, fine quality. Season last of September and October. Tree hardy and productive.
- TWENTY OUNCE**—Round, slightly oblate, very large, yellow ground striped with dull red, good and sprightly, but not highly flavored. One of the best cooking apples. Season October to December, sometimes being classed as a winter apple. Tree vigorous, moderately productive.
- WOLFE RIVER**—A Wisconsin apple. Fruit conical, very large, greenish yellow, nearly covered with dark red or crimson; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, rather tender, sub-acid with a pleasant flavor, quality above medium. Season November and December, sometimes classed as a winter apple. Tree very hardy and a strong spreading grower, a good bearer in alternate years. One of the most desirable late fall apples for the northern parts of the great apple belt.

WEALTHY—Fruit roundish, medium to large size; skin yellow, well splashed and washed and sometimes completely covered with crimson; flesh yellowish, sometimes tinged with red; crisp, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid, with a pleasant aromatic flavor; quality good to very good. Season September to December. Tree a spreading, strong grower and a very early heavy bearer; very hardy. This is without doubt the most valuable fall and early winter apple ever introduced. It is valuable as a September apple in the South, as an October apple in the North of the apple belt, and as a November apple, keeping well in December, for the most northern parts of Ontario and Quebec.

WINTER VARIETIES.

AMERICAN GOLDEN RUSSET—Roundish, oblate, medium in size, clear golden russet, very tender, juicy, rich; season February to May. Not subject to fungus (scab). Tree hardy and a good bearer.

AMERICAN PIPPIN—Fruit roundish, medium to large, greenish yellow, with a pink or orange blush, or lightly splashed with same; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Season very late winter, keeping until June. Tree a vigorous grower, and productive; hardy. Valuable on account of size, appearance and long keeping qualities.

ARCTIC—A flat dark or bright red apple, of medium size, a fair flavor when fully ripe, keeps until late winter with proper care. Tree hardy and productive.

BALDWIN—Roundish, large, deep bright red, juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Season January to April. Tree vigorous, upright, very productive. Through the great apple belt of Canada the Baldwin stands in the very highest class for profit.

BISMARCK—Originated in New Zealand. Fruit large, roundish, oblate, greenish yellow, washed with red. Flesh nearly white, coarse, fair to good, sub-acid. October to early winter. Tree poor grower, dwarfish, very productive, bears early.

BEN DAVIS—Roundish conical apple, medium to large in size, yellowish ground, striped more or less with red, according to the season, soil and amount of sun; quality rather below medium. Season February to May. Tree moderately vigorous, hardy, extremely productive, even at a very early age. This apple is valuable chiefly on account of its productiveness, early bearing and long keeping qualities.

BOYS' DELIGHT—A new apple of exceptional merit. The parent tree, though not at all a large one, is an annual bearer. The fruit, which somewhat resembles Fameuse, from which it originated, is a beautiful dark crimson, and is susceptible to a very high polish. The fruit is apparently free from scab and other blemishes which can so often be found in the Snow apple. Flesh firm, sweet, and the fruit possesses in every way the correct flavor of a high class dessert apple.

BLUE PEARMAIN—Roundish, slightly conical, large, striped with dull purplish red, over a dull yellow ground; sometimes has a blush bloom; flesh yellowish, mild, rich, aromatic flavor. Season October to February. Tree a strong grower, moderately productive.

BELLE DE BOSKOOP—An apple of large size, bright yellow, washed with light red on the sunny side, sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Season January to March. Tree hardy, productive, vigorous.

BOTTLE GREENING—Size large, color greenish, shaded on the sunny side with beautiful carmine, of fair quality. Season December to March. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy.

BOGENDOFF—Russian; fruit oblate, large, skin green, overspread and splashed with red; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid. Season last of October to February. A strong, upright grower and hardy.

BAILEY SWEET—Conical, large, deep red, tender, rich and sweet. Season November to April. Tree vigorous, upright and productive.

BETHEL—Fruit roundish, slightly angular, large; skin greenish yellow, splashed and streaked with carmine; flesh whitish with traces of pink; juicy, mildly sub-acid; quality good. Season mid-winter to late winter. Tree a moderate grower; very hardy.

CRANBERRY PIPPEN—Roundish, large size, handsome appearance, being well splashed and washed, especially on the sunny side, with bright red on a light yellow ground; flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy, rather coarse; sub-acid; flavor not very marked; quality medium. Season November to February. Tree a very strong, spreading grower and very productive, one of the most profitable apples for market.

CORNISH AROMATIC—Roundish, angular, or medium size; color red marked with russet, yellow dots; flesh yellow; flavor rich; aromatic, sub-acid; good. Season October to December.

CANADA BALDWIN—Fruit roundish to slightly oblate, of medium size; skin yellow, well washed, splashed and streaked with bright red and crimson; flesh white, tinged with red almost to the core, rather coarse, firm, inclined to be corky, fairly juicy, mild sub-acid with a pleasant flavor, slightly astringent. Season January to March. Tree an upright, strong grower, moderate annual bearer; hardy to very hardy.

COOPER'S MARKET—Oblate, conical; size medium; color yellow with red streaks; mild flavor; quality hardly medium. Season February to May. Tree very productive; considered valuable on account of its late keeping qualities and productiveness, and because the fruit hangs well to the tree, the growth of the tree being somewhat of a willow nature.

CANADA RED—Oblate, slightly conical; fruit medium to large; skin yellow, well splashed and washed with deep rather dull red; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid, with a pleasant but not high flavor; quality good. Season January to April. Tree poor grower, generally productive; hardy.

DELICIOUS—See Stark Delicious.

ENGLISH RUSSET—Fruit slightly conical, medium size, pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet; flesh yellowish, white, firm and crisp, with pleasant, slightly sub-acid flavor. Season January to May. Tree hardy and productive.

FAMEUSE (Snow)—A handsome, roundish apple of medium size skin pale yellow, almost or completely covered with deep red, or streaked and splashed with red when fruit is not well grown; flesh very white and tender, juicy, sub-acid, with a fine flavor and a delicate perfume; quality best; season November to January. Tree a moderately strong grower, very productive and hardy.

FALLAWATER—Fruit globular in shape, very large in size, of a yellowish green color, with a dull red cheek; quality scarcely medium. Season January to March. Tree a strong grower, very productive.

GANO—Form roundish, conical, size medium to large; skin yellow, almost completely overspread with crimson, not splashed or striped as Ben Davis; flesh dull white, somewhat tenderer than Ben Davis, moderately juicy, highly sub-acid, but no characteristic flavor; quality medium only. Season February to May. Tree hardy, vigorous and very productive, bearing heavy crops annually.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—Shape somewhat cylindrical, medium to large; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with grey dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy; quality very good to best. Season January to April. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive. One of the most valuable winter apples for home use.

HUBBARDSON NONSUCH—Fruit roundish to oblong, conical, above medium to large, skin yellow, splashed and washed with orange red and purplish red; flesh yellowish, crisp, very tender, melting, mildly sub-acid, with a pleasant flavor; quality very good. Season December to February. Tree a strong spreading grower, a good bearer and moderately hardy.

HURLBURT—Fruit conical, of medium size; color yellow, shaded with red stripes, and splashed with dark red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; quality excellent. Season December to February. Tree hardy, productive, and an early bearer.

JONATHAN—Fruit roundish, conical, of medium size, handsome appearance, being a pale yellow, striped and mostly overspread with red; flesh white, tender and juicy; of the Spitzenburg class; esteemed very highly on account of the quality of the fruit. Season November to March. Tree very productive, and a moderate grower.

JONES' RED FAMEUSE (Jones' Red Snow)—An improved form of the old Snow apple which originated in the orchards of Harold Jones, Maitland, Ont., and from where our scions and buds were cut. The fruit is more highly colored than the old type, and the tree is just as hardy and productive.

JACOB'S SWEET—A roundish apple, of large size and handsome, showy appearance; skin greenish yellow, with a beautiful blush on the sunny side; of excellent quality. Season December to January. Tree a strong grower, heavy bearer. One of the best winter sweet apples.

KING (King of Tompkins)—Fruit roundish, somewhat oblate, of very large size; skin yellow, well splashed and washed with bright crimson and orange red; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, melting, moderately juicy, with a rich, high aromatic and very agreeable flavor; quality among the best. Season November to January. Tree a strong spreading grower, but an uncertain cropper.

KING DAVID—Resembles Jonathan, but somewhat larger. Deep red with distinct markings of darker red. Tree vigorous and hardy. Fruit much like Jonathan, but firmer and somewhat richer.

LA VICTOIRE—Originated near Grenville, P. Q. Handsome apple of Fameuse style, above medium, oblate and regular. Skin greenish yellow, covered with crimson; white flesh tinged with red, juicy and pleasing flavor, small core; quality good. Season mid-winter. Tree exceptionally hardy.

LAWVER (Delaware Red Winter)—Fruit roundish to oblate, medium size; skin yellow, nearly all or quite covered with bright, deep red; flesh yellow, faintly tinged with pink, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, slightly aromatic; quality above medium. Season February to May, being one of the longest and best keeping apples grown. Tree hardy, moderately vigorous and upright; an annual bearer, but not a heavy cropper. This is one of the most valuable apples for the northern part of the apple belt.

LA RUE (Baxter or Red Pound)—Roundish oblate, very large, dark red, quality fair. Season November to January. This apple, owing to its large size and handsome red color, sells at the highest price on the market. Tree very hardy and productive; a strong, vigorous and upright grower.

LADY (Pomme D'Api)—Oblate, small size; color pale yellow, with a brilliant red cheek; flesh juicy, crisp, pleasant; a beautiful little dessert fruit. Season November to April. Tree a moderate grower; productive; fruit hanging in clusters.

MANN—Roundish, oblate, medium to large, green, turning to yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red on the exposed cheek. Not subject to fungus (scab). Flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Season January to May. A hardy, long keeping apple. Tree upright, productive and hardy; bears at an early age.

McINTOSH RED—Roundish, medium to large; skin pale yellow, almost entirely covered with crimson, dark on the sunny side; flesh white, crisp, very tender, melting, juicy, sub-acid, sprightly, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Season November to January. Tree hardy and strong, moderate upright grower, and an annual and medium bearer. For its season the McIntosh Red is one of the best apples grown, especially in the northern part of the apple belt and further north.

MILWAUKEE—Oblate, fruit large in size; color yellowish green, splashed and washed on the sunny side with bright red and crimson; flesh yellowish, crisp, very tender, juicy, acid, with but little characteristic flavor; quality above medium. Season December to March. Essentially a cooking rather than a table apple. Regarded as one of the most valuable apples for the North. Tree very hardy, an early and heavy bearer.

MUSKOKA BEAUTY—This apple originated at Bracebridge, in Muskoka, where the original tree has borne heavy crops year after year. Roundish, slightly oblate, very large in size, color white, heavily marked with stripes of pink crimson, nearly all red in the sun. Season November to January. Bears at a very early age.

NORTH WESTERN GREENING—Oblate, nearly round, large, green, turning to yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellow, somewhat coarse, juicy, sub-acid; quality good. Season January to May. Tree extremely hardy; productive.

NORTHERN SPY—Roundish, slightly conical; large to very large; light yellow, striped, and often entirely covered on the sunny side with red; flesh white, tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. Tree should be kept open by pruning so as to admit air and light freely. Season January to June. Perhaps the most valuable apple grown in Canada considering all points. Tree hardy, very productive, but does not commence to bear until quite late.

NEWTON PIPPIN—Round, slightly oblate; medium to large; color yellow; flesh very firm, crisp, juicy, with an agreeable flavor. Season November to June. Tree is a slow, feeble grower, and requires the highest cultivation.

ONTARIO—A cross between the Wagner and Northern Spy. Oblate, somewhat roundish; large to very large; skin yellow, usually well washed and splashed with bright red and carmine; flesh white, crisp and tender, brisk sub-acid, sprightly, slightly aromatic; quality very good. Season January to April. Tree upright and moderately vigorous; an early and heavy bearer; one of the best apples for home use. Specially valuable to plant as a filler in a permanent orchard of other varieties.

PECK'S PLEASANT—Large; pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm and rich, approaching the Newton Pippin in quality. Season November to March. Tree a moderate and correct grower; productive.

PETER—Originated from seed of Wealthy. Fruit so nearly resembles the Wealthy, both in season, quality and appearance, it is difficult to distinguish between the two.

PEERLESS—Originated from seed of Duchess of Minnesota. Fruit medium to large, yellowish green, striped with brilliant carmine. Small white spots on skin. Flesh yellowish white, sub-acid. October to December.

PEWAUKEE—A seedling from the Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit roundish, oblate; medium to large; a bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, flavor sub-acid. Season December to March. Tree a strong, upright grower, very hardy and very productive, and comes into bearing at a very early age.

PHENIX—Roundish, slightly oblate, medium to large; color light yellow, splashed and streaked with rich red; flesh yellowish, coarse, moderately juicy, sub-acid. Season December to March. Tree productive, hardy, but a slow grower.

POMME GRISE—Oblate, small, a beautiful grey russet apple with a slight blush next the sun; flesh tender and highly flavored. Season December to May. Tree a very poor grower, moderately productive.

PRINCESS LOUISE—Fruit medium size; color greenish, almost covered with a handsome rich red, splashed and striped; quality first class. Season November to February. Tree hardy and productive.

QUEEN OF THE NORTH—Roundish, slightly oblate, large to very large; pale yellow, striped and splashed with red on the sunny side. Season November to December. Tree very productive and very hardy; bears at an early age.

ROME BEAUTY—A large round apple, greenish, dull red on the sunny side; tender, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. Season December to March. Tree a moderate grower, productive and hardy, and an annual bearer. Fruit hangs well on the tree.

ROXBURY RUSSET—Very similar to the Nonpareil of Nova Scotia. Fruit oblate, conical, medium to large; color greenish yellow, more or less russeted, sometimes with a bronze blush; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid, with a good rich flavor; quality very good. Season February to June. Tree moderately vigorous, but productive.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Roundish, oblate, large to very large, greenish, turning to greenish yellow when ripe, sometimes with a light blush on the sunny side; tender, juicy and rich, with a somewhat acid flavor. One of the very best cooking apples on the entire list. Season December to March. Tree a very strong grower, of a somewhat spreading habit, still one of the most profitable apples to plant in the Southern apple belt.

RUFUS—Originated at Perth, Ontario, in the grounds of Miss J. Matheson. A dark red apple, very handsome. Slightly conical, and ribbed calyx, stem very shallow. Quality good. This variety is exceptionally hardy, and the fruit is said to keep well until April.

ROLFE—Oblate, size large, color yellow, mostly covered with dark red, sometimes striped; quality good, both for dessert and cooking. Season November to January. Tree hardy, productive and an annual bearer.

SEEK-NO-FURTHER—Roundish, conical, medium to large; skin yellow, well washed and splashed with deep red; dots numerous, large, yellow, distinct, prominent; flesh tender, rich and excellent in quality. Season November to February. Tree a moderate grower and fairly good bearer; a very good, all-round apple, especially for home use. This apple is very free from the attacks of fungus (scab).

SPITZENBURG ÆSOPUS—Roundish, conical, medium to large; yellow, mostly overspread with bright red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, with a rich, aromatic flavor peculiar to itself. Season December to March. Tree a moderate grower, productive on rich soil, but does not succeed well with poor cultivation or on poor soil.

SUTTON BEAUTY—Round, oblate, conical, medium size; waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, sub-acid; quality very good. Season December to March. Tree a free grower and productive.

SCOTT'S WINTER—Roundish, conical; medium to below medium in size; skin yellowish, well splashed and washed with deep orange and purplish red; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender and juicy; acid but with pleasant flavor; quality above medium. Season February to May. Tree very hardy and a strong, upright grower, an annual and a heavy cropper.

SALOME—Roundish, conical; medium to below medium in size; skin pale yellow, splashed and washed with a bright sometimes rather pale red, overspread with a delicate pink bloom, making the fruit very attractive looking; flesh very tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid, slightly aromatic; quality good. Season February to June. Tree a strong, upright grower, hardy and very productive. This is a valuable apple as a late keeper in the Northern part of the commercial apple belt.

- STAYMAN'S WINESAP**—Large, oblate, conical, greenish yellow, covered and splashed with dark red and numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender and juicy; quality excellent.
- STARK**—Roundish; fruit large; skin greenish yellow, more or less splashed and washed with brownish pink, mostly on the sunny side; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, rather coarse, mildly sub-acid, pleasant but not high flavored; quality fair to good. Season February to May. Tree an exceedingly strong grower, of moderately spreading habit, very productive in the commercial apple belt, and bears at an early age.
- STARK DELICIOUS**—Large; surface almost covered with a beautiful brilliant dark red blending to golden yellow at blossom end. Flavor sweet, slight acid and aromatic. Flesh fine grained, crisp and juicy. Tree thrifty grower and hardy as far north as Quebec. Season December to April.
- SWAYZIE POMME GRISE**—Supposed to have originated near Niagara, Ontario. Roundish, oblate; below medium in size; skin yellow, covered with a thin russet nearly all over; flesh pale greenish yellow, crisp, breaking, tender, juicy, slightly sub-acid, with a high aromatic flavor; quality very good to best. Season February to April. Tree hardy, but only a moderate grower, and not a heavy cropper. A fine dessert apple.
- SCHIAWASSE BEAUTY**—Fruit oblate; medium to large; marbled, splashed and striped with rich red; flesh firm, very white, tender, juicy, brisk sub-acid, with a dash of Fameuse flavor. Good cooker and apparently free from attacks of fungus (scab). Season November to February. Tree heavy bearer alternate years; very hardy.
- SWAAR**—Large roundish apple of pale lemon color; flesh tender, rich and spicy. Season November to April. Requires high cultivation to be productive.
- SCARLET PIPPIN**—Roundish, inclined to be oblate, medium size; exquisitely handsome appearance, skin being yellow, waxy, nearly always covered with a bright to dark crimson in stripes or suffused patches, overspread with a light bloom; flesh firm, white, flaky, crisp, melting sub-acid, juicy; quality among the very best. Season November to February. Tree very hardy and productive.
- TALMAN SWEET**—Roundish, oblate, medium to large, skin yellow when fully ripe, sometimes a faint blush on the sunny side; a distinct line usually runs from the stem to calyx; flesh white, moderately juicy, with a high flavor; quality good. Season December to April. Tree hardy and very productive and a strong spreading grower. One of the most valuable sorts on which to top-graft Northern Spy or any other variety.
- WAITE'S SEEDLING**—A valuable seedling apple, introduced by S. C. Waite, Esq., of "Echoland," Saint George, Ont. The fruit very much resembles A. G. Russet, but it is larger in size and has an attractive pink cheek. Its two main strong points are absolute freedom from scab and fungus, and its enormous bearing quality. The fruit keeps well till late spring.
- WALBRIDGE**—Oblate, medium to large; skin pale yellow, shaded with red; quality only medium. Season December to March. Tree very hardy and productive.
- WAGENER**—Oblate, medium size; skin yellow, mostly overspread with light red; flesh yellowish, crisp, very tender, juicy, briskly sub-acid, pleasant flavor; quality very good to best. Season January to April. Tree a very early bearer and productive. Tree is too tender for the northern parts.
- WELLINGTON (Dumelow)**—Fruit above medium to large, uniform in size and shape, roundish, somewhat oblate. Bright yellow, sometimes tinged with light red, and striped with carmine. Flesh whitish, firm, crisp, very juicy, brisk sub-acid. Season November to March.
- WINTER ST. LAWRENCE (Rambour Barre)**—Roundish, slightly conical, medium to large; skin greenish yellow, well covered with deep red, through which are dark red purple splashes and streaks; flesh yellow, rather soft, moderately juicy, sub-acid and good flavor; quality good. Season November to January.
- WINTER ARABKA (Lord's Apple)**—Russian; form round, oblate, very large, handsome, purplish red, almost black; quality fair, especially for a cooking apple. Season November to February. Tree very hardy, productive, valuable for the north.
- YELLOW BELLEFLOWER**—Oblate, conical, large pinkish yellow; flesh yellow, tender, buttery, juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor, quality good. Season November to February. Tree a spreading, moderate grower; productive.
- YORK IMPERIAL**—Oblate, flattened, medium size; skin yellow, splashed and washed with bright red; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, moderately juicy, mildly sub-acid; quality above medium. Season February to May. Tree a moderate grower, but productive.

CRAB APPLES

EXCELSIOR—Fruit large, very handsomely colored. Season early fall. One of the best flavored of the crabs. Tree very hardy and a profuse bearer.

GENERAL GRANT—Round, oblate; size large; creamy yellow ground with broken stripes, becoming dark red on the sun exposed side; flesh white, very mild sub-acid. Season October. Tree vigorous upright grower.

HYSLOP—Roundish, above medium size; yellow ground with very deep crimson cheek, an extremely beautiful fruit; acid. Season one of the latest. Tree extremely hardy; a very heavy loader.

MONTREAL BEAUTY—Fruit large, bright yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellowish, firm, acid. Season October to November. Tree a very strong grower and very hardy. One of the most beautiful of the crabs.

MARTHA—Medium size; glassy shaded with bright red, yellow with a red cheek; fruit mild and tart. Season October and November. Tree very hardy, a strong grower and profuse bearer.

ORANGE—Fruit large; yellow color; flesh firm, brisk, juicy and delicious. Season October and November. Tree a moderate grower, annual and abundant bearer.

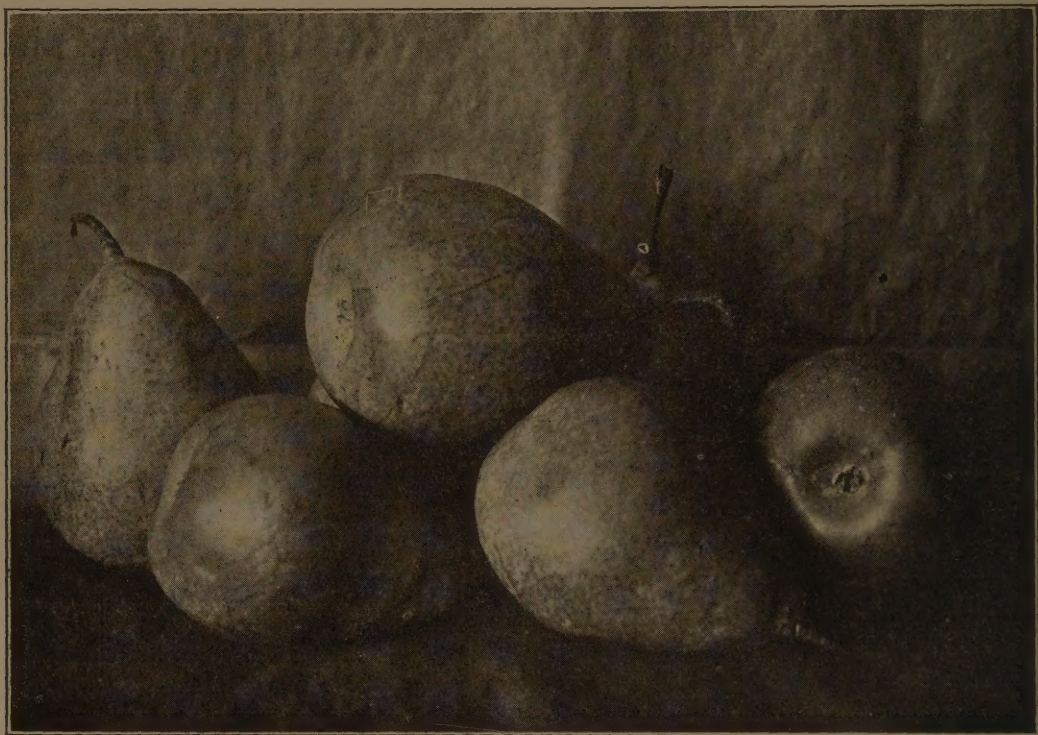
TRANSCENDENT—Roundish, oblate; size very large; skin yellow, well striped with red; juicy, brisk, not a bad eating apple where apples are scarce. Season September. Tree extremely productive, very hardy and a strong, vigorous grower.

VAN WYCK—Large, handsome; skin mottled with bright red; flesh white, firm and sweet. Season last of August or early part of September. Tree only a moderate grower.

WHITNEY—Large to very large; skin glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy; flavor pleasant. Season end of August and early part of September. Tree a very upright, straight grower, with very dark green, glossy foliage. One of the best.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Medium size; yellow color; quality fair. Season September. Tree vigorous.

PEARS



THE cultivation of this delicious fruit is extending, and the range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be kept in good eating condition from August until early Spring.

The pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, requires, in its growing, attention, labor and skill.

One of the most important points in the management of Pears is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf.

Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment, Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired, although some planters are not trimming the lower branches, but allowing them to grow in order to shade the trunk as much as possible. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Winter pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then placed in a dry cellar for maturing.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties indicate favorable growth, either as "Dwarfs" or "Standards," or both.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

ANDRE DESPORTES—Medium size, pale green color, marbled on sunny side with red; flesh fine, juicy, melting. Season August. Tree a free grower. S. and D.

BARTLETT (Williams Boncretien)—Large size, with often a beautiful blush; buttery, juicy and highly flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. Taking all points into consideration, by far the most valuable pear ever introduced. D. and S. August and September.

BUERRE GIFFARD—An excellent variety; medium size; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early and productive, moderate grower. D. and S. Early August, just before Clapp's Favorite.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich. Very productive; being an exceedingly vigorous grower it succeeds well on the very hardest clay. D. and S. Early August, just before Bartlett.

KOONCE—Medium to large; yellow when ripe, reddish on the exposed side, buttery texture, spicy, juicy, sweet; very early. Tree vigorous, usually free from blight. S.

LAWSON OR COMET—Medium to large; yellow, flushed with the most beautiful crimson; flesh crisp and juicy, a firm, good shipper, and a good market variety. Early August, same season as BEURRE GIFFARD. Tree a strong, vigorous, but ungainly grower; productive. D. and S.

MANNING'S ELIZABETH—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; very productive. August. S.

OSBAND'S SUMMER—Small to medium; yellow with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive. D. and S. August.

SOUVENIR DU CONGRESS—Fruit very large, resembling in form the Bartlett; skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun. Flesh much like the Bartlett, having the musty flavor, though in a less degree. S. August and September.

TYSON—Medium size, bright yellow, cheek shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent; very productive. S. August and September.

WILDER—Medium size, yellow, with red cheek, fine quality; ripens very early, about with Lawson and Giffard; not inclined to rot at the core; moderate grower, good yielder. D. and S.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

BARTLETT-SECKLE—Medium to large; high color; handsome, rich and well flavored; of highest quality, being a cross between two of our best pears and combining most of the good points of each. Tree vigorous and productive. September and October. S.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Very large pyriform; skin yellow; inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and green, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, somewhat granular, with a slightly perfumed, vinous flavor; quality coarse. Very productive, a profitable pear for export. D. and S. October and November.

BEURRE BOSC—A large, fine pear of very distinct shape, having a long neck and stem. The fruit hangs well on the tree. Russetty yellow, slight brownish, red in the sun; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed; productive. This variety is generally topworked on Keiffer, as it grows feebly on its own stock. S. September and October.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Very large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; productive; succeeds well on the quince; should be in every orchard. D. and S. October to January.

BOUSSOCK (Doyenne Boussock)—A large pear of good quality, resembling the White Doyenne. Tree vigorous, rapid grower and abundant bearer. S. September.

DEIL (Beurre)—Large size; yellow, russety; granular, buttery, sweet vinous flavor; quality medium. A useful dessert pear. October.

- DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME**—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, texture rather granular, with a rich and very excellent flavor. However, on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but as a dwarf this variety is always fine, in fact is planted as a dwarf more extensively than all other sorts combined, and is very valuable for export. D. and S. October and November.
- DEMPSEY**—Large, obtuse, pyriform, irregular in outline. Skin smooth, green, changing to yellow when ripe, with a slight brown tinge where exposed to the sun. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, buttery, almost melting, with a rich, sweet, delicious flavor. Tree an upright grower. Season October and November. D. and S.
- FREDERICK CLAPP, OR CLAPP'S NO. 22**—Fruit medium to large; skin smooth, bright yellow; flesh whitish yellow, fine, very juicy, melting, rich, highly vinous and slightly aromatic. Ripens from middle to last of October. Tree a vigorous grower. S.
- FLEMISH BEAUTY**—Large, symmetrical, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; in unfavorable seasons scabs freely unless sprayed. Very heavy bearer; hardiest of all pears of good quality. D. and S. September and October.
- GOODALE**—Fruit large; flesh white, juicy, melting, of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy and upright in growth, and uniformly productive; valuable. October. S.
- HOWELL**—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. September and October. S. and D.
- HARDY BEURRE**—A large pear; cinnamon russet shaded red; melting, buttery, juicy and vinous. One of the best Autumn pears. Tree a strong grower and productive.
- IDAHO**—Size very large; form nearly round, resembling Easter Beurre; skin greenish yellow, brownish red on the sunny side, with a surface like that of Duchess; flesh melting, juicy, slightly vinous, quality fair. October. D. and S.
- KIEFFER'S HYBRID**—Raised from the seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is wonderfully showy and valuable for market, but not good for table use. Can ship it to Britain without cold storage. It never rots at the core and is nearest blight proof of any pear. S. November and December.
- LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY**—Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive. One of the best pears for either home use or market, especially as a dwarf. D. and S. Season September and October.
- LADY CLAPP**—Size and color same as Bartlett, flesh very juicy, rich and melting. Season immediately after Bartlett. This is a decidedly valuable pear and comes in at a good time. Tree vigorous.
- LINCOLN**—Fruit large, solid, golden yellow color, very juicy, rich and agreeable. Season September. A good bearer, very hardy and free from blight. S.
- LUCEATIVE**—Medium size; melting, sweet; bears early and abundantly; tree a free, upright grower.
- SUPERFINE BEURRE**—Medium to large size; yellow ground overlaid with crimson russet; quality fine, juicy, melting and vinous. A most excellent pear either for desert or market.
- SWAN'S ORANGE (Onondago)**—A very large, melting, sprightly, vinous pear. Tree vigorous, hardy and extremely productive. Another excellent sort for export. October and November. S.
- SHELDON**—Medium size; yellow russet; with a richly shaded cheek; flesh melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, perfumed flavor; productive. A choice pear for home use or market. S. October.
- SECKEL**—Small; skin rich yellowish russety brown when fully ripe, with deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. Tree a stout, slow, erect and symmetrical grower. Very productive and hardy. D. and S. September and October.
- VERMONT BEAUTY**—A beautiful new seedling pear that originated in northern Vermont. Fruit of medium size; flesh melting, sprightly and of the best quality; tree healthy, hardy and very productive. October. S. and D.

WINTER VARIETIES.

DANA'S HOVEY—Small, yellow russetty pear of fine quality; keeps well; a moderate grower.

EASTER BEURRE—A large, roundish oval fruit, yellow, with a red cheek; melting and rich. Tree a moderate grower and most abundant bearer; best on the quince as a dwarf. Keeps all winter. D. and S.

JOSEPHINE DE MALINES—Medium to large, roundish, yellow, slightly russet; flesh buttery, juicy and sweet; a fine keeper; productive and very hardy; a moderate grower. December to March. D. and S.

LAWRENCE—Medium size, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor; unsurpassed among the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince. Tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December. D. and S.

LINCOLN CORELESS—Very large, highly colored and handsome; flesh rich, yellow, juicy, aromatic. Usually very little core or seeds. Season December to March. S.

MT. VERNON—Medium size, light russett, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic, early bearer. A very good late pear. December. D. and S.

POUND—A large pear of handsome appearance. Yellow with red cheek. Good stewing pear. Tree a moderate grower and productive.

PRESIDENT DROUARD—Fruit large and handsome; greenish yellow, red in the sun; melting, juicy, with a delicious perfume. March to May. S.

VICAR (Le Oure)—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince; a very long keeper. November to January. D. and S.

WINTER NELIS—Medium size, yellowish-green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious, one of the best winter pears; very productive. Growth moderate and generally top-worked on Keiffer stocks. December. S.

PEACHES



THE PEACH TREE requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil—a warm, sandy loam is probably the best. In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head with plenty of young wood; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation and highly fertilized.

Peach trees should be set 16 to 20 feet apart each way, according to soil and method of pruning. On heavy soil and with trees regularly shortened in, 16 feet apart will do; whereas on deep, moist, rich sandy loam, well underdrained—which is a model peach soil—20 feet each way is not too far. Whenever there is a full set of fruit, it should be thinned so that the peaches are not closer than five inches apart. This is the secret of profit in growing peaches, viz., thinning the fruit so as to produce large, fine specimens.

The following have been selected after an examination of more than one hundred different sorts in bearing, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August or last of July:

ALEXANDER—Very early; of good size; handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, vinous flavor. Very hardy and very productive. Clingstone. July.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Resembles the Triumph, from which it originated, only it is of better quality and a freestone; flesh yellow, firm and meaty. Tree strong grower, productive and early bearer.

BEER'S SMOCK—Very large; yellow, with red cheek; ripens late, about the same time or a little before the Smock. Is considerably larger; very productive.

BANNER—Large, yellow, with rich crimson cheek; yellowish flesh of excellent quality, very small pit, excellent keeper and shipper. Season before Smock; very productive.

BARNARD—Medium to large; yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the pit, juicy, sweet and rich. Slightly later than Early Crawford.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Large. Skin white, with red cheek; flesh white and firm. Tree a good grower and productive. Season July.

- CARMAN**—Large freestone, resembles Elberta in shape. Color pale yellow, with deep blush cheek. Skin tough; flesh tender; a good shipper, and free from rot. Season end of August.
- CLINE'S SEEDLING**—Originated at Winona. Large, yellow flesh, very handsome, with reddish cheek; hardy. Season immediately following Early Crawford, which variety it very much resembles.
- CHAIR'S CHOICE**—A late freestone peach of large size; skin deep yellow, with red cheek; firm, and of excellent quality; a good canner. Season September, before Smock.
- CROSBY**—This extra hardy, yellow flesh freestone peach is still at the head of the list for hardiness. Is exceedingly productive, in fact more than half the fruit should usually be thinned from the tree, in which case, with good cultivation on rich soil, Crosby is a good sized handsome peach, but if allowed to overload, as it will if not thinned, or if planted on poor soil, the fruit will be small. Season about ten days after Early Crawford.
- CHAMPION**—A large, hardy white peach, with reddish cheek in the sun, ripening before Early Crawford and highly recommended on account of hardiness, earliness and productiveness.
- CRAWFORD'S EARLY**—This very beautiful and most popular of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit large, skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. First of September.
- CRAWFORD'S LATE**—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive. One of the finest late sorts. Last of September.
- ELBERTA**—A grand peach, of large size and handsome appearance; yellow flesh; freestone. Ripens about a week after Early Crawford have finished. Very productive and heavier in the bud than Early Crawford. This is now recognized as the leading large yellow peach of its season either for home market or for foreign market, it being the only real good shipper of the large yellow sorts.
- EARLY CANADA**—This early peach is a native of Jordan, Ont. Ripens one month before Crawford's Early; unusually hardy for a peach. Resembles Alexander very much.
- EARLY RIVERS**—Large, light straw color clingstone, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. About a week earlier than Hale's. Very hardy and very productive. August.
- ENGLE'S MAMMOTH**—A medium sized market variety, somewhat resembling Late Crawford, but more productive. Yellow, with red cheek, small freestone, sweet and juicy. Early September.
- FOSTER**—Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark on sunny side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Very handsome. First of September.
- FITZGERALD**—Originated at Oakville, Ont. A very large, hardy yellow peach, freestone, ripening just close after Early Crawford, which it somewhat resembles. A valuable hardy sort and productive.
- GREENSBORO**—A large peach, color a beautiful creamy white, with a dark cheek when exposed to the sun. Season same as Early Rivers, or nearly so. Very hardy and productive. One of the most valuable early peaches for market. Semi-cling.
- GARFIELD OR BRIGDON**—Large size; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; color deep orange, becoming red on exposed side; very attractive; foliage large, green, glossy and peculiar. First of September. Season immediately after Early Crawford, which it resembles. Productive.
- GLOBE**—A rapid, vigorous grower and enormous bearer; fruit very large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with red crimson towards the pit or stone; quality good, very rich and luscious. Last of September.
- GOLDEN DROP**—Medium size; very handsome yellow peach with bright clear skin; quality choice. Season latter part of September, earlier than Smock.
- HALE'S EARLY**—Fruit medium to large; skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy and highly flavored. Middle of August. The last of the early peaches, and usually sells well. Semi-clingstone.
- HILL'S CHILI**—Medium size, dull yellow, tree very hardy, very productive; highly esteemed as a market fruit. Almost identical with Longhurst, if not the same. Last of September.

JACQUE'S RARERIPE—Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation, as it is undoubtedly one of the very best large yellow peaches and coming in at a season when such peaches are in demand. Middle of September.

KALAMAZOO—Large golden yellow with crimson cheek. The thick yellow flesh is of good flavor and the pit is small. Strong grower. Season September.

KLONDIKE—Tree found in a private kitchen garden at St. Catharines, grown from a chance seed. Fruit is large, color white ground nearly overspread with dark purplish crimson; juicy, rich and delicious. Freestone, and ripens a week before Yellow St. John, or nearly two weeks before Early Crawford.

LEAMINGTON—Medium to large, white with red cheek; quality excellent; juicy, sweet, white flesh. Ripens about a week to ten days before Early Crawford, and is a freestone; very productive.

LEMON FREE—Medium to large; greenish yellow turning to yellow when fully ripe. A splendid shipper, very exempt from rot; quality good. Very productive; tree hardy in the bud. A valuable variety.

LONGHURST—Originated in Ontario. Is extremely hardy, bearing annually large crops. Yellow flesh, freestone, and on account of hardness of tree, period of ripening and general good qualities, it is very valuable for market in localities where Crawfords are too tender. It is not as handsome as Early Crawford, Elberta or other large yellow peaches, nor quite as large, even if thinned as it should be on the tree. Ripens between the Late Crawford and Smock, or middle of September.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large; white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches, especially for home use. Last of August or just before Early Crawford.

MILLIONAIRE—A seedling found growing in a kitchen garden at St. Catharines. Size large; deep orange yellow flesh, small pit that parts readily from the flesh. Ripens a week later than Early Crawford, at a time when large yellow peaches are in demand. Is very productive.

NIAGARA—A very large, fine yellow peach, hardy, fine quality and handsome appearance. This peach has been grown and fruited successfully in this district, and some of the best growers are planting it largely. Ripens just after Early Crawford.

NEW PROLIFIC—A fine yellow peach, ripening soon after Early Crawford. Very hardy and productive and of fine quality and appearance.

OCEANA—A cross between Early Crawford and Hill's Chili. Hardy, deep rooter, with heavy foliage. Stands drought well. Fruit large, well colored and hangs well. Flesh deep yellow. Season in advance of Early Crawford.

OLD MIXON FREE—Large, pale yellow, with deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best white flesh peaches; very hardy and productive. First to middle of September.

ORLEANS—Medium to large; bright yellow with reddish cheek; yellow flesh, quality very good; heavy bearer. This variety resembles Yellow St. John, but locally is picked from five to seven days sooner, and is highly esteemed on account of its good quality and early period of ripening.

REEVE'S FAVORITE—Very large, roundish, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting. Early part of September or just between Early and Late Crawfords, and so at a very good season for market.

SMOCK—Large, light orange yellow, with reddish cheek. Season end of September and first of October. Quality good; flesh solid, least subject to rot of most sorts; excellent keeper and shipper; tree hardy and productive.

STEWART—Medium; a yellow peach of exquisite quality; productive, bearing heavy crops in any reasonably good peach section.

STEVEN'S RARERIPE—Large, white, with light pink flush; quality extra fine. Very productive and free from disease. Commences and ripens immediately after Late Crawford. Last of September and first of October.

SMITHSON—Resembles Chair's Choice, and claimed by some to be synonymous. Large size; yellow flesh, freestone. An excellent shipper and ripens late, just before Smock.

SMITH'S SUPERB—Fine large late, well colored peach, and in size a trifle superior to Elberta; flesh yellow; pit small and very free. A valuable peach that comes in ten days ahead of Smock.

TRIUMPH—Medium size; dull red all over; flesh yellow; quality rather coarse, very early, almost as early as Alexander; semi-freestone; tree very hardy and exceedingly productive.

WAGER—Medium, yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side; juicy and of fine flavor; bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fail, but not of sufficiently handsome appearance. Just after Early Crawford.

WHEATLAND—Large golden yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and fine quality. Between Early and Late Crawford. A large peach, but not a heavy cropper.

WONDERFUL—Large to very large, color golden yellow, overspread with carmine, flesh yellow, firm and highly flavored; very small pit, which parts readily. October.

YELLOW ALBERGE (Rareripe)—Fairly large deep yellow freestone, very often dotted with red. Red cheek; juicy, melting, with a rich vinous flavor; tree hardy, vigorous and a good bearer. Few days ahead of Elberta.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—Medium to large, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek and with yellow flesh, quality good. Ripens just before Early Crawford. Very valuable on account of heavy bearing qualities and period of ripening.

PLUMS

THE PLUM, like the Pear, attains its greatest perfection on heavy soil, being then most free from disease. There is no country where plums thrive better than in Canada, especially near the various lakes and bays that are around the southern part.

When a plum is described as "very hardy" it will bear at Ottawa or similarly cold parts of Canada, with reasonable regularity. When described as "hardy" it will bear along the northern limit of successful plum culture. Other sorts will bear in the plum belt.

No family in Canada, even in the remotest northern sections, has any excuse for being without a bountiful supply of plums. They grow so easily on almost any soil, and there are varieties hardy enough to endure almost any degree of cold.

Periods of ripening indicated below are from notes taken during different seasons in our own orchards.

ABUNDANCE—A very thrifty and beautiful tree; early and profuse bearer of medium sized amber colored plums, turning on the sunny side to cherry red; flesh yellow, and of fair quality. Japanese origin. Ripens August 12th to 15th.

AMERICA—Medium size, color coral red, handsome; flesh yellow; ripens about the same time as Abundance, or a little earlier.

ANCASTER—Large size, roundish, greenish yellow, good quality; season very early; productive.

APPLE—So named because of its resemblance to an apple in form; large, striped and mottled until fully ripe, when it turns to deep reddish purple. Quality extra good, nearly freestone; season early part of September.

ARCHDUKE—Very large, color blue, oblong with heavy suture, quality only medium. Very productive. A valuable market plum. Season about middle of September.

BURBANK—Of the many varieties introduced from Japan, the Burbank is one of the very best. The tree is universally vigorous, and has strong branches, and begins to bear, usually, when two years old. The skin of the fruit is thick, and is almost curculio-proof. An admirable shipping variety; ripens early; enormously productive. August 23rd to 27th. Tree hardy.

BEAUTY OF NAPLES—A variety of the highest excellence; size large, color greenish yellow; flesh juicy and fine flavored. Tree very strong grower and productive. September 7th to 10th.

BLEEKER'S GAGE—About medium; yellow, juicy and rich, productive. End of August.

BRADSHAW—Fruit very large, dark violet red, flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive. One of the best. August 25th to 30th.

BRANDON—Originated in Winnipeg, Man. Fruit a light yellow color, with faint reddish dots on sunny side. A distinct sweet flavor. A very hardy variety and recommended for cold sections only.

CLIMAX—Very large, deep dark red; firm flesh, yellow, sweet and rich; quality first-rate. Season earlier than Abundance. Regarded as one of the most valuable of the numerous Japanese introductions.

CHABOT—Fruit roundish to medium heart shaped; color deep dull red, with numerous small yellow dots; skin somewhat thick; flesh yellow and juicy; firm and sweet. Quality good. Season late. Tree a strong grower and good bearer.

CANADA ORLEANS—A very large plum of excellent quality, greenish ground with red cheek; very productive, tree hardy and a moderate grower. Early September.

CZAR—Large purple plum, a heavy cropper. A valuable plum for either home use or market. Vigorous grower. Ripens very early.

COLUMBIA—A magnificent large purple plum, ripens with Quackenboss, which it much resembles. A plum that sells at sight. Tree hardy. September 7th to 15th.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP—Very large and handsome, yight yellow, firm, rather coarse quality, one of the most profitable late plums; enormously productive; tree not a very strong grower, requires rich soil. September 20th to 25th.

DIAMOND (Black)—Very large, oval, purple; does not rot readily; an excellent shipper and one of the very latest plums. Very productive. Season October.

DE SOTA (Americana Species)—Extremely hardy; medium size, yellow with red cheek, quality fair, very productive, tree vigorous. Season medium.

DUANE'S PURPLE—Large size, roundish and oblong, color a reddish purple, flesh rather coarse; bears extremely well. September 4th to 8th.

EMERALD—Color greenish yellow, form roundish, size medium to large; quality excellent; tree somewhat tender; season earliest, first week in August.

EMPIRE—Very large, roundish plum, greenish, with dull red cheek, ripens about a week after Lombard; exceedingly productive; tree a slow grower requiring rich soil and good culture.

FIELD—Tree strong grower, early and abundant bearer; fruit large, oval, reddish, ripens earlier than Bradshaw; is very valuable on account of large size and earliness. August 22nd to 25th.

FELLENBERG (French or Italian Prune)—A fine large late plum, oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a moderate grower, productive. September 20th to 25th.

GENERAL HAND—Very large, roundish, golden yellow, quality coarse; only moderate bearer; tree vigorous. Middle of September.

GUEII—Fruit large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, somewhat coarse, great cropper and an early bearer; tree a rapid and strong grower. September 1st to 5th.

GERMAN PRUNE—A large, long, oval variety, color dark purple, very agreeable flavor. It does not rot readily; tree a moderate grower only. September 20th to 25th.

GRAND DUKE—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality; productive; one of the best late varieties for either home use or market. Tree a moderate grower. September 12th to 20th.

GLASS SEEDLING—A very fine, large, purple plum, resembling, if not identical with Quackenboss; hardy. Tree strong and thrifty. September 8th to 12th.

HULING'S SUPERB—Very large and handsome, yellowish green, juicy, rich and good. End of August.

HAWKEYE (Americana Species)—Very hardy and one of the best of this class, fruit medium size, color red, quality fair; very productive. Season medium to late.

IMPERIAL PEACH (Japan)—Resembles Abundance, also same season.

IMPERIAL GAGE (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and annually productive. September 1st to 5th.

JEFFERSON—A fine variety; yellow with a red cheek; flesh orange-colored and juicy. August.

JOHN A.—This is a cross between a local seedling, Evelyn, and Fellenberg, and is a rapid, strong grower, with heavy foliage. The fruit is large, oblong or egg-shaped; color dark bronze red. The prune characteristics are strongly marked. Season very late.

- KELSEY (Japan)**—A magnificent large yellow plum of excellent quality, ahead, in size and quality, of most Japan plums. Season last of August. Too tender except for the best peach sections.
- KINGSTON**—Large purple plum, productive, oval in form, quality only fair; season latter part of September.
- LA HERMOSA**—A seedling from Fellenberg. Resembles its parent in shape and flavor; ripens at the same time, or in this locality the latter part of September; is a little larger even than Fellenberg. Color red; is a heavy and regular bearer.
- LATCHFORD**—Originated at Ottawa, Ont. Exceedingly hardy, blue plum, never affected by frost at Ottawa. Producted.
- LOMBARD (Bleeker's Scarlet)**—Medium, round, oval, violet red, juicy, pleasant and good; extremely productive; a valuable market variety, hardy, and one of the most popular. September 9th to 15th.
- LOWRY'S GAGE**—A chance seedling, very early. Color yellow, size medium, quality first-rate.
- MAJOR**—Originated at Winnipeg, Man. Exceptionally hardy and early variety; fruit deep red; skin sweet and juicy; stone medium. Valuable variety for the Northwest Provinces.
- MYLES**—Fruit medium to large; yellowish green; round in shape; short stem; solid flesh; skin rather tough. Ripens early, with Abundance.
- MOORE'S ARCTIC**—Fruit grows in large clusters, exceedingly productive, dark purple; flavor very fine, both for preserving and dessert. A long keeper and of medium size. September 2nd to 7th. Tree hardy.
- MONARCH**—Fruit very large, roundish oval, dark purplish blue, freestone, of excellent quality; tree robust and an abundant bearer. This plum is very valuable, and is one of the best late plums now grown. September 28th to October 2nd.
- MONROE**—Medium, excellent, vigorous grower and abundant bearer.
- MONROE EGG**—A magnificent large greenish yellow plum of good quality, loads very heavy, and is one of the most valuable plums for either home use or market.
- MCLAUGHLIN**—Large, yellow, with fine pink blush, juicy, luscious, productive; nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage in quality. Early September.
- MILTON (Americana Species)**—Large, dark red, flesh firm, good quality for an Americana. Ripens very early. Very hardy, vigorous and productive.
- NIAGARA**—Very large, reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom; flesh deep greenish yellow, nearly identical with Bradshaw. August 28th to September 2nd.
- OGON**—Fruit large, round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, very coarse in quality; vigorous and hardy. Japan origin. August 15th to 20th.
- OCTOBER PURPLE (Japan)**—Large, round, purple, of good quality; hardy, very productive. Season very late.
- PRINCE ENGLEBERT**—Large and long; deep purple; rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous, productive. One of the best. September 4th to 9th.
- POND'S SEEDLING**—A magnificent large English plum; light red, changing to violet; quality fair to good; abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September 11th to 17th.
- PURPLE EGG (Hudson River Purple Egg)**—Large size, reddish purple with nice bloom; excellent and regular bearer. One of the least liable of all plums to rot, consequently one of the very best shippers. September 9th to 15th.
- PRINCE'S YELLOW GAGE**—Medium size; deep yellow; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sweet; productive. August.
- PETER'S YELLOW GAGE**—Fruit medium, nearly oval; skin pale yellow, sometimes with crimson dots in the sun, and a thin light bloom; flesh yellow and of good quality; tree moderately vigorous and very productive; one of the very best plums. Season September 5th to 10th.
- PRINCE OF WALES**—Round, mottled, reddish purple on cream colored ground, quality excellent; very productive. Season September.
- QUACKENBOSS**—Large, oblong, oval, deep purple, a little coarse, sprightly and juicy. Adheres slightly to the stone; productive and valuable for market. Hardy. September 8th to 15th.

RED JUNE—Vigorous, upright, like Abundance. Very productive; fruit medium; deep vermillion red with fine bloom; quality very fair, flesh yellow, half cling, pit small. Ripens early, just before Abundance.

REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY (Green Gage)—Large, nearly round, greenish yellow; juicy, melting and excellent; enormous bearer. Rightly regarded as one of the most profitable plums for market, as well as one of the very best for home use. Season September 20th to 30th.

RAYNES—Fruit medium, oval and long; color dark reddish purple with small dots; flesh yellowish green, firm and juicy. Quality medium. Season middle September.

REINE CLAUDE VIOLET—A richly flavored Gage of a purple color, bearing heavy crops of fruit in September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Plum of fine quality, as free from the attack of the curculio as the common Damson, and of same color. Flesh is amber color, juicy and sprightly. Size small. Free from rot, very productive; valuable. Tree hardy. September 25th to 30th.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE—Very large, roundish, reddish blue plum, and productive. Tree a very upright grower. September 8th to 12th.

SIMONI (Apricot Plum)—The tree somewhat resembles the peach; fruit a brick red color, flat, flesh apricot yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor, hardy and valuable as an ornamental fruit tree, but not profitable for market. August 12th to 20th.

SMITH'S ORLEANS—Large size, reddish purple on green ground, flesh firm and juicy, with a rich, fine flavor; very productive. A profitable and valuable sort, whether for home use or market.

STANTON—Originated in New York State; fruit medium to large, nearly round, deep purple, with blue bloom; quality best, ripens latest of all and keeps well. Season October.

SPAULDING—Tree rank grower; productive; more exempt from curculio than most plums; firm, sweet and rich in quality; freestone; color yellowish green. One of the most desirable sorts. September 1st.

SAUNDERS—A plum of Canadian origin. Size above medium, color bright golden yellow, quality good, bears well at an early age and regularly. Tree a poor scraggy grower, requires rich soil. Season very early—August 20th to 25th.

SATSUMA—A Japan plum of large size, not heavy bearer as most Japans are; flesh is blood red, color of skin reddish, with yellow ground. Quality very good to best. September.

STODDARD (Americana Species)—Fruit oblique oval, color pinkish red over yellow, and covered with many small white dots; skin thick, flesh yellow; quality good for an Americana. Season medium early.

SHIRO (Japan)—Large, roundish, yellow, handsome, juicy, rich, quality good, skin tough, so a good shipper. Season early, about same time as Abundance.

SULTAN—Fruit medium to large, round, with deep suture, deep red, bloom thick, flesh greenish yellow, firm, juicy, brisk and pleasant. Tree vigorous and productive.

TOGO—Seedling of Red June. Very hardy. Fruit above medium, roundish, yellow, overlaid with deep red, with small inconspicuous dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet, good.

VICTORIA (Sharpe's Emperor)—Large size; fine quality; skin light yellow, marbled, spotted, and shaded with light lilac and crimson; Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. Middle of September.

WARNER'S LATE (Middleburgh)—Fruit large; skin red, with a blue bloom; very fine grained. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens last of September. Valuable for market.

WEAVER (Americana Species)—Fruit medium, color red, very prolific, constant and regular bearer and of fair quality. The tree is very hardy. August.

WASHINGTON—Very large, when ripe clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent; very productive. August 30th to September 5th.

WILLARD (Japan)—Quality poor, color dark red, size medium; productive; when ripe drops easily from the tree. Season very early—about a week before Abundance, or August 7th to 10th. Not to be recommended very highly, however.

WICKSON—Tree upright and vigorous; fruit of very large size; when ripe a deep crimson color when fully exposed to the sun, yellow over the balance of the plum; blooms very early and so may be caught occasionally in some sections by late spring frosts. Season follows Burbank.

WOLFE (Americana Species)—Very hardy and a valuable plum for the extreme north; rather above medium size, form round oval, color red, quality below medium; productive. Season medium.

YELLOW EGG, OR YELLOW MAGNUM BONUM—Very large, egg shape, excellent for cooking, good and productive. One of the most profitable market plums on account of large size and productiveness. Hardy. September 10th to 15th.

CHERRIES

IN selecting a location for Cherry trees, the soil must be dry; it might be light sand or clay loam, or any soil between these; the only stipulation is dryness. Cherry trees will not thrive on flat or wet land. The Hearts and Bigarreus, commonly called English cherries, are strong, rampant growers, and should be set 20 to 25 feet apart. They are not hardy enough except for southern and favorable parts of Middle Ontario and the favorable parts of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. They bear enormous crops, frequently as much as 300 quarts from single trees, and in some cases much more, and are always in demand at good prices. At present there is a large profit in a cherry orchard in full bearing.

The Morello cherries thrive over a much wider area, some of the varieties being hardy enough for most sections of Eastern Canada, and these are equally profitable with the Hearts and Bigarreus in most cases. Red cherries of the Morello class are wanted by every householder in the land, hence the demand is enormous.

Black knot attacks the Morello, but does not attack the others. Black knot, however, is no longer any bugbear to fruit growers. It is only necessary to examine the trees two or three times a year and cut off and burn any knots found when in the green state to prevent it spreading further. It can only spread from ripe spores or black knots.

Sour cherries or Morellos should be planted from 14 to 20 feet apart, according to varieties and soil, and if the ground is rich so much the better. Sour cherries also require dry ground, but are not quite so fastidious in that respect. The Morellos have slender spreading branches.

The third class into which cherries are usually divided is the Duke. These grow very upright and stout, but do not require the room necessary for Hearts and Bigarreus. The fruit is semi-acid. The tree is subject to black knot, though perhaps not quite so subject to it as the Morellos. The Dukes, too, bear heavy crops and are hardier than Hearts or Bigarreus; in fact, the Dukes occupy a place midway between the two other classes, as near as can be, in many respects.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

BLACK OXHEART—A large deep black cherry; productive, tree a strong grower; quality first-rate. Ripens late, about July 20th to 25th.

BLACK EAGLE—Large black, very tender, juicy, rich and highly flavored. July.

BLACK HEART—Fruit medium size, heart shaped, irregular; skin glassy, deep black; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet. Tree a rather rapid grower, hardy and productive. Early in July.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor, productive. July 1st to 10th.

COE'S TRANSPARENT—Medium size, pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome, one of the best of the season, productive. End of June.

- DOWNER'S LATE RED**—Medium size, light red, tender, juicy, semi-acid, a cooking rather than an eating cherry; productive. July 15th to 20th.
- ELTON**—Large, fine flavor, pale yellow, light red next the sun. Tree extra strong grower and very productive. End of June.
- ELKHORN (Tradescant's Black Heart)**—Large, black, of good quality, extra solid and firm; productive. July 20th to 25th.
- EARLY PURPLE**—Medium size, purple, tender, juicy, sweet. Middle of June.
- GOV. WOOD**—One of the best cherries; very large, light red, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and great bearer. End of June.
- KNIGHT'S EARLY**—Large, black; tender, juicy, rich; productive. Ripe about the end of June.
- MEZZEL**—A French variety; very large, dark brown, firm; tree a free grower, spreading, irregular. Middle of July.
- NAPOLEON BIGARREAU**—Very large, pale yellow or red, very firm, juicy and sweet; productive. One of the very best. July 10th to 15th.
- PELHAM**—A large dark red cherry, turning black as it hangs. Flesh firm, moderately juicy, rich flavor, sub-acid. Ripens from July 10th to 20th.
- PICKERING**—Large, bright red, very firm, not very juicy, flesh parts readily from the pit; very hardy for a sweet cherry.
- ROCKPORT BIGARREAU**—A firm, large, light colored cherry with red cheek. Ripens at the same time as Black Tartarian.
- SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU**—A most valuable cherry; fruit of an immense size, rich, deep brown; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly. July 15th to 20th.
- WINDSOR**—A very large, roundish cherry, of brown color. Tree exceedingly regular and productive cropper. Season July 15th to 20th.
- YELLOW SPANISH**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek, firm, juicy and excellent, one of the best light colored cherries; productive. July 1st to 5th.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

- BELLE MAGNIFIQUE**—A large red late cherry of the Duke class; fine for cooking and good for the table when fully ripe; rather acid; tender and juicy; very productive; tree a moderate grower. Ripe about latter part of July, after Montmorency is gone.
- CALIFORNIA ADVANCE**—A fine Duke cherry, similar in both season and in character to the Late Duke.
- DOUBLE NATTE**—A very hardy Morello; fruit large as Early Richmond; bright red. Extremely valuable for the north, being one of the few really hardy cherries of good size.
- DYEHOUSE**—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit, a very early bearer, ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality but not so productive. Last of June.
- ENGLISH MORELLO**—Medium size, blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; long stem; very productive. Last of July and early August.
- EARLY RICHMOND (Kentish Virginian May)**—Medium size, bright red, melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. Last of June and first of July.
- EMPRESS EUGENIE**—Large, dark red; productive; tree robust and hardy, belongs to Duke class. Ripe about first of July.
- FOUCHE MORELLO**—Another of the very hardy, very productive, bright red cherries, of about the same size as Early Richmond. Valuable for northern sections.
- LATE DUKE**—Large, light red, late and fine. July.
- LIEB**—A hardy Morello resembling Early Richmond, but a little later. Valued in the north for size and hardiness.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—A large red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later; very productive, and without doubt the most valuable of all sour cherries; tree strong grower.

LOUIS PHILIPPE—An excellent hardy variety; vigorous and productive; large size; rich, dark red; flesh red, with mild, sub-acid flavor. Season middle to end of July.

MAY DUKE—Large, dark red, juicy and rich, an excellent old variety; productive. End of June.

OLIVET—Of French origin. Large, globular, shining, and deep red; flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous, very sweet; sub-acid flavor. Last of June.

OREL NO. 24—Tree a medium grower, healthy, hardy, bears early, quite productive. Fruit about medium size, dark in color, nearly black when ripe, stem about medium length. Flavor rich, spicy, pleasant.

OREL NO. 25—An importation from Russia; tested at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and found to be both hardy and productive. Fruit of about the same size as Early Richmond.

OSTHEIM—A hardy cherry from Russia. Fruit small to medium size, roundish, ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet. Ripe latter part of July.

REINE HORTENSE—Very fine; large, bright red, juicy and delicious; productive. July.

ROYAL DUKE—One of the best of the Duke class; ripens after May Duke.

VLADIMIR—Extremely hardy Russian. Tree much smaller than other sorts, fruit of fair size and nearly black. Valuable on account of extreme hardness.

WRAGG—Another hardy cherry introduced from Russia. Later than Vladimir, and like it, valuable for extreme northern sections. Ripe end of July.

WEIR—Hardy Russian variety of good size; bright red color; productive.

QUINCES

THE QUINCE is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, is productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts a most delicious flavor. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

APPLE OR ORANGE—Large, roundish, bright golden color, cooks tender, and is of excellent flavor. Valuable for preserving or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

BOURGEAT—A large, fine new quince. Season soon after Orange. Keeps well on into winter.

CHAMPION—A prolific and constant bearer; quality fine and a long keeper, rather late, except for the earliest sections. October and November.

MEECHE'S PROLIFIC—A free grower, very productive, fruit of good quality, very large and handsome, not quite so hardy as Orange.

REA'S MAMMOTH—A very large quince, and productive. Tree a very strong grower. Regarded by many as the most desirable quince to plant.

APRICOTS

EUROPEAN.

THE APRICOT is a cross between the plum and the peach, and resembles both in some particulars. The fruit is liable to the attacks of curculio, like the plum, and the tree is subject to the yellows, like the peach. In fact, being attacked by the enemies of these two fruits it is not planted for profit to any extent. It will scarcely thrive outside the peach belt.

HARRIS—This is planted now more largely than any other, as it seems to yield more regular crops, and is of good quality.

MONTGAMET—Of fairly good size and appearance; good quality and ripens early.

MOOR PARK—One of the largest, orange color, with red cheek; productive; rich flavor. Early August.

SMITH'S EARLY—One of the very early sorts; handsome and rich flavor.

RUSSIAN.

THESE are quite distinct from the European varieties. Their leading characteristics are extreme hardiness, having withstood 30 degrees below zero without injury; early bearing, productiveness, and freedom from insect ravages and disease. The following are the best that have been thoroughly tested:

ALEXANDER—Very hardy, an immense bearer, fruit large, yellow, flecked with red, sweet and delicious. July.

ALEXIS—Very hardy, an abundant bearer, yellow, with red cheek, large to very large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

GIBB—Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive, fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich, best early variety. Last of June.

J. L. BUDD—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer, fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond, the best late variety. August.

NICHOLAS—Tree hardy and prolific, fruit medium to large, white, sweet and melting; a handsome and valuable variety. August.

SHENSE—Originated in the Western States; tree is a big, strong grower, and fruit of good size.

GRAPES

NEARLY every section of Ontario can produce grapes of good quality, but more particularly the counties bordering on the lakes. We have now grand varieties ripening early enough to suit the northern counties, and hardy enough to stand 30 degrees below zero when the wood is well ripened. However, any difficulty about the wood freezing in the winter can easily be overcome by laying down the vines in winter and covering with earth. The soil best suited for a vigorous and at the same time healthy vine is not deep sand, as was at one time supposed, but on the contrary rather heavy clay loam that is moderately fertile and deep. A strong, deep soil well drained, such as would produce a heavy crop of winter wheat, will produce the best results. The vine does not require heavy dressings of manure on suitable soil; a moderate dressing of cow manure is best when the vines begin to show a lack of vigor. Ashes are beneficial on most soils, but especially on light leachy soils. Vines, when planted, should have the top removed down to two buds and the following spring down to three buds, and the third spring to one cane, from 2 to 4 feet long, according to the vigor of the vine and the closeness of the buds, say from 6 to 10 buds. This cane should be tied upright to a trellis, and, when the shoots start out, all below a foot from the ground rubbed off, and the stock to this height always kept clean of suckers as fast as they start. The following spring three canes can be left, each having from 4 to 8 buds, according to the vigor of the vine. These are tied in fan shape on the trellis. The fifth spring the vine should be strong enough to bear a full crop and 5 to 8 canes can be left, having from 4 to 8 buds on each, and this quantity each succeeding year, always bearing in mind the more buds the more bunches, and that a full grown vine should not bear over 20 lbs. of grapes under ordinary circumstances. Each bud on a thrifty Concord should produce a half pound of grapes on an average. We would recommend the following varieties for family use for a good grape section: Moore's Early, Worden, Concord, Roger 4 (Wilder), Campbell's Early, Brighton, Lindley, Agawam, Vergennes, Niagara, Moore's Diamond; for northern sections, where only early sorts will ripen, Moore's Early, Worden, Campbell's Early, Brighton, Lindley and Moore's Diamond.

BRIGHTON—A strong grower, healthy, hardy and productive. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—A vigorous grower, with thick leathery foliage, and a heavy cropper of very large bunches of black grapes of good quality, ripening very early; skin tough but not too thick; a splendid shipper.

CATAWBA—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; ripens with Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly in Ontario.

CHAMPION (Tallman)—This variety is valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than the Hartford. It is very productive, but of rather poor quality.

CONCORD—A popular variety that succeeds under a greater variety of circumstances than perhaps any other grape; universally healthy, vigorous and productive, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black, with bloom; moderately early.

DELAWARE—One of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round, skin thin, light red, flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceeding sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive.

EATON—Black; bunch and berry of large size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive.

MOYER—Red; originated in Canada; vine hardy and healthy; bunches and berries a little larger than Delaware; ripens very early, and grapes hang well on the vine; resembles Delaware in appearance; sweet as soon as colored; skin thin but tough; pulp tender, rich and juicy. Not usually productive.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—A white grape, bunches large and compact, berries fairly large, tender and juicy. Vine good grower, with dark healthy foliage. Ripens a little before Concord.

MOORE'S EARLY—A seedling of Concord, ten days earlier; vine very hardy, foliage strong and hardy, like its parent. Very large bunch and berries quality first-rate. One of the best very early black grapes.

NIAGARA—A white grape ripening with Concord. Bunches very large, handsome and compact. Berries large and round. Skin thin but fairly tough; quality good. Vine good grower and productive.

POCKLINGTON—A light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the centre, with little or no pulp; bunch very large, sometimes shouldered, berries round, large and thickly set. Vine hardy and strong grower.

VERGENNES—Very productive, clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stems; color light amber; flesh meaty and tender; ripens with Concord, and is an excellent late keeper.

WINCHELL (Early Vermont) (Green Mountain Grape)—A very early white grape of excellent quality, and ripens the earliest of any grape of merit; vine not a vigorous grower.

WYOMING RED—A very early red grape; good grower and healthy; bunch and berry small to medium, sweet, but a little foxy.

WORDEN—A seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance, but the fruit ripens several days earlier. A magnificent grape—fruit, vine and foliage. For home use for all sections the Worden is the King of Grapes. Its only fault as a shipping grape is its tender skin.

ROGERS' HYBRIDS.

There are a great many of these most excellent varieties, combining great productiveness in most, with good quality, large size, handsome appearance, excellent keeping qualities. The only weak feature in these hybrids is that the leaves are subject in wet weather to a species of mildew which causes them to drop off, and when this occurs the grapes do not ripen up satisfactorily. Thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture will overcome this defect. This should be done just before blossoming. The following are some of the most valuable varieties:

AGAWAM (No. 15)—A large red grape, ripening a little late for any but good grape sections. A heavy cropper and valuable as a choice late table grape. An excellent keeper.

BARRY (No. 43)—Very much resembles Herbert; ripens with Concord.

HERBERT (No. 44)—Black, berry and bunch large, shouldered; one of the best; earlier than Concord.

LINDLEY (No. 9)—One of the best red grapes for either home use or market, cluster rather loose, requires long pruning and soil not too rich in humus; ripens a week before Concord.

SALEM (No. 53)—Very choice red grape, productive, excellent keeper. If picked as soon as ripe and placed in cool, dry atmosphere will keep in excellent order until Christmas.

WILDER (No. 4)—Black, early, sweet, productive, one of the best, but must not be allowed to overbear, which is its tendency, or it is ruined for several years.

RASPBERRIES

THE best preparation of ground for Red Raspberries is a summer fallow, manured as for a crop of fall wheat and ridged up in the fall, ridges six feet apart. The ground must be well drained for raspberries. In the spring harrow and cultivate centre of the ridges, only as fast as planted, so ground will not get dry, stretch out roots both ways in the furrows, plant about six inches below the level of the land, allowing for ridges. Put plants about 18 inches apart in the rows. Pack fine moist dirt about roots. Second year cultivate as before, allow a cane every six inches in the row, cut the rest off same as weeds. Another plan, producing berries of larger size and with less labor, is to plant five feet apart each way and cultivate both ways permanently, leaving about four to six shoots in a hill. Where large plots are set this is the better system, as it involves less hand labor and produces a better grade of fruit, and we believe more of it. The soil best suited for raspberries is sandy loam.

CUTHBERT—The canes are tall, vigorous, hardy and enormously productive. Berries very large, conical; rich crimson, handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury. Flavor rich and luscious. Commences to ripen moderately early, and holds out until all others are gone.

COLUMBIAN—This is an enormously productive, very large purple berry, resembling the Schaffer but firmer; canes lighter red. A very rampant stout grower; canes very thick and on good soil make extraordinary growth. A valuable variety for home use or for canning factories.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Size equal to Cuthbert. A very strong grower and hardy enough even for northern latitudes. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

HERBERT—Strong grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit large to very large, bright deep red; berries moderately firm, sweet and sub-acid, juicy and of good flavor; quality very good. Season before Cuthbert. Has all good qualities of a first-class berry, being hardy, vigorous and productive, with fruit of good size and color, and extra good quality.

LOUDEN—Hardy, and one of the best red raspberries. Size large, equal to the Cuthbert; ripens about same time and is very productive.

MARLBOROUGH—Large size, light crimson color; fair quality and firm. Plant stout and short; very productive. The first berries ripen early, but the entire crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.

SHAFFER—This is a very productive raspberry and an extremely vigorous grower, resembling the Columbian in growth and in color of berry.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

PREPARE the ground same as for red raspberries. In the spring harrow and cultivate, mark crosswise with corn marker three feet apart, run a single furrow down the centre of the land, dig holes more than large enough to spread out the roots and six inches deep, fill up and pack with moist earth. Cultivate both ways as for corn, ridge up as soon as crop is gathered.

CUMBERLAND—Black, very large; similar to Gregg in quality and firmness. In hardiness and productiveness is unexcelled; one of the best mid-season market varieties.

CONRATH—A very early and hardy sort; firm and good shipper; very vigorous grower and exceedingly productive. Berry of large size and handsome appearance; resistant to drouth.

GREGG—Fruit very large, good quality, firm and with heavy bloom; canes of very strong growth; needs rich soil and plenty of fertilizer to do well. Very late, extending the season well into blackberry time.

HILBORN—Fruit jet black, large as Gregg and better flavor, strong grower, perfectly hardy, few thorns, very productive.



HERBERT RASPBERRY

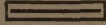
JAPANESE RASPBERRY (Wineberry)—Ornamental both in fruit and plant; canes covered with purplish red hairs; leaves dark green, silvery grey beneath; fruit in large clusters.

KANSAS—A heavy stocky grower of the Gregg type; exceedingly productive, very large black berries, fine grained, solid and showy, medium early. One of the very best.

OHIO—An old variety of very vigorous, upright growth; productive; berry large.

OLDER—A large jet black berry, extremely hardy, vigorous and productive. Season medium early.

PALMER—An early, productive, and very hardy sort, ripening its crop up at two or three pickings early. Good medium size and of good quality.



BLACKBERRIES

P LANT on strong, deep, rich land, heavily manured; rows seven feet apart, two feet in the rows for field; prune as with raspberries; form a hedge or tie to wire, cultivate shallow; or may be planted in hills six feet each way, but hedge rows preferable.

ANCIENT BRITON—Medium sized, luscious berries. A hardy and prolific variety.

AGAWAM—Ripens earlier than other kinds and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy, one of the very best hardy sorts.

ELDORADO—Medium to large, jet black, melting, sweet and rich, small seeds and core; very hardy and productive; a valuable variety.

ERIE—Very large and very early, perfectly hardy in the peach belt, strong grower and great bearer.

GAINOR—A large sized berry, very productive, hardier than Erie or Kittatiny; not quite so hardy as Agawam, Ancient Briton or Western Triumph, but larger fruit.

KITTATINNY—Is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in all respects than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit. Not hardy enough except for the peach belt, where it is unexcelled; berries are so very large and the plants so productive.

LUCRETIA—One of the low growing, trailing blackberries. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often 1 and 1½ inches long by 1 inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone.

LAWTON—Fruit large and jet black; tender outside the peach belt; an abundant bearer; resembles Erie, but not so hardy.

MERSEREAU—Very large and black, good quality and firm; sweet, rich, melting, little or no core and few seeds; said to be extremely hardy, having stood from 15 to 20 degrees below zero without protection.

RATHBUN—Very large, jet black, firm enough to ship and handle well. Of best quality; very productive.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, without core.

TAYLOR—Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core, very productive and hardy.

WACHUSETT'S THORNLESS—A blackberry almost thornless, of fair size and quality, but not so productive as some others.

WESTERN TRIUMPH—A good market berry, productive and hardy. Berry medium, rich and sweet. Season midseason to late; requires close pruning for best results.

CURRANTS

SET $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet apart in rich ground, rows six feet apart; in large plots plant five feet each way and cultivate both ways with horse. Cultivate well or mulch heavily.

Prune old wood so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow. If the currant worm appears dust with hellebore every three weeks; manure freely. The best soil for currants is a heavy loam, and no fruit crop is more easily handled. Unlike strawberries or raspberries, they hang when ripe for a few days without loss.

BLACK VICTORIA—Berry of immense size; very productive bush and a very vigorous grower; season about with or a little before Black Champion.

BOSKOOP GIANT—An exceptionally fine currant introduced from Holland. Berries larger than most black varieties; productive, and a vigorous grower. Season about with Champion.

BLACK NAPLES—The old reliable standard black currant, vigorous, productive, best on heavy soil.

BLACK CHAMPION—A variety from England, more productive and fruit larger than Black Naples; season later than most sorts and hangs on extremely well; very profitable.

CHERRY (Red)—Old and reliable, largest red currant except Fay's, which is about the same size.

FAY'S PROLIFIC (Red)—This variety has sustained all claims made for it, being as large as the Cherry currant, berries more uniform, with larger stems and fruit less acid and far more productive; it is the most popular red both for home use and for market.

LEE'S PROLIFIC (Black)—A variety not quite so vigorous as Black Naples, but more suitable for sandy loam; fruit sweeter and generally better liked for jam and jelly.

PRINCE ALBERT—Berry large, light red, bunch long, erect grower, heavy bearer, ripens late; valuable.

PERFECTION—A cross between Fay's and White Grape. Berry very large, clusters longer, color beautiful bright red; a great bearer, ripens with Fay's. Was awarded the Barry Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society for a fruit of superior merit.

RABY CASTLE (Red)—Is one of the most profitable of all for market on account of its exceedingly great productiveness and fine healthy foliage, which remains on and protects the fruit, enabling grower to hold back and not be obliged to market in a glut; medium size and good quality.

VERSAILLES (Red)—Clusters longer than Cherry, berries much smaller, very productive.

VICTORIA (Red)—Almost, if not quite, identical with Raby Castle.

WHITE GRAPE—The finest white currant; very productive; sweeter than the reds; should be in every family garden.

WILDER—Bush upright, vigorous, clusters about medium length, berries large to very large, bright red, excellent quality, and mild sub-acid flavor. Ripens early but remains firm upon the bushes until very late; productive.

GOOSEBERRIES

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. Among the best sorts are Industry, Crown Bob (red), Keepsake and White Smith (greenish white), which in favorable localities do extremely well.

CROWN BOB—Fruit large, oblong, hairy, flavor first-class.

INDUSTRY—It is of vigorous, upright growth, large cropper and one of the best for market purposes owing to the properties it possesses of flowering late and afterwards swelling so quickly as to reach a suitable size for picking green sooner than any other variety. If left to attain maturity it is a dark red color, hairy, with pleasant, rich flavor.

KEEPSAKE—Very large, straw colored, excellent flavor. Can pick very early for green gooseberries.

WHITE SMITH—Fruit large to very large, oblong, flavor good; productive, fairly vigorous. One of the best.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

CHAMPION—Long slender wood, thorns weak, fruit oblong, greenish white, productive, vigorous; not much subject to mildew.

DOWNING—Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins, skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy and very good, vigorous and productive.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING—A small sized American variety, bears abundant and regular crops, seldom mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good.

JOSSELYN (Red Jacket)—Fruit almost round, red, larger than Pearl or Downing very vigorous grower, which is a desirable trait; does not mildew; is productive.

PEARL—An exceedingly productive variety, of good size and quality. Very similar to Downing.

SMITH'S IMPROVED—Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good; vigorous grower.

MISCELLANEOUS

MULBERRIES.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—Very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; color blue black; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with sprightly vinous flavor.

NEW AMERICAN—Fruit of the largest size, black, delicious in flavor; an attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves, of rapid growth; hardy.

RUSSIAN—Fruit not so large as Downing or New American, but tree very much hardier, loads enormously; berries sweet and very pleasant to eat; tree grows vigorously. Well worth planting, even if fruit is gathered only by the birds, who relish it immensely. When the birds are eating mulberries they will not be eating cherries.

ASPARAGUS.

See that the ground is well drained; work it up fine and deep with liberal dressings of well rotted manure. The roots should be planted in rows 8 inches by four to six feet apart. A dressing of salt occasionally improves the yield and quality. Cut whenever the young shoots get about six inches above the ground. Enormous quantities can be grown from an acre if the ground is kept rich, and highly remunerative results follow an intelligent management.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This is generally recognized as much superior to the old varieties, both in the early maturity and in the size of the plants, and hence the yield per acre.

PALMETTO—An extra early variety, tender and juicy, and regarded as a worthy rival in every respect to Conover's Colossal.

RHUBARB.

TO SUCCEED BEST this requires plenty of rich manure. Prodigious quantities are taken from very small areas when manure is supplied liberally. The best varieties are as follows:

EARLY SCARLET—Small but very early and good.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Very large, early and fine and regarded as the best all round market sort.

GIANT—A very large productive sort of not quite as good quality as some others.

VICTORIA—A new sort, regarded by some of great value on account of its earliness and tender quality; size medium.

ROSES

WE BUD OUR ROSES on Manetti stock, finding from experience that most varieties grown this way adapt themselves to a wider range of climate and soil, and bloom, perhaps, more profusely, as well as to make stronger plants. Our roses are grown out of doors in ordinary soil, and they are as hardy and vigorous as it is possible to make them. Those marked "F" are specially recommended as fragrant. All these varieties are selected from the best roses grown, and they can be highly recommended.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

- ANNA DE DIESBACH (F)**—Rosy carmine, large, very fragrant, vigorous grower.
- ALFRED COLOMB (F)**—Vigorous; brilliant carmine crimson, very large and globular; high centre.
- AMERICAN BEAUTY (F)**—Large, globular; pink, shaded with carmine.
- ANNIE WOOD**—Vigorous; beautiful, clear red color, large and full.
- AUGUSTE RIGOTARD**—Vigorous, cerise red, very free, full and well formed.
- BARON DE BONSTETTEN**—Rich velvety maroon.
- BARONESS ROTHSCHILD**—Vigorous; delicate pink, suffused white; large, globular, beautiful.
- BARONNE PREVOST**—Vigorous deep rose; large and full; abundant bloomer.
- BEN CANT (F)**—Vigorous, deep clear crimson, slightly flushed in centre.
- CHARLES LEFEBVRE (F)**—Robust, rich velvety crimson scarlet; very large; excellent form.
- CLIO (F)**—Vigorous; flesh color; large globular, very free bloomer.
- CHARLES DARWIN**—Vigorous; brown crimson; perfectly round reflexed form.
- CAPTAIN HAYWARD**—Vigorous; bright carmine crimson; fine form; bud long and pointed.
- COQUETTE DES ALPES (F)**—White, shaded with carmine; small flowers in clusters. A continuous bloomer.
- COUNTESS DE LUDRE (F)**—Vigorous, bright carmine red, large, full and very free.
- DUPUY JAMAIN (F)**—Vigorous; very bright cerise; large, full and fine form; a distinct variety, and thoroughly reliable.
- DOCTEUR ANDRY**—Vigorous, deep carmine red; bright, large and full.
- DUKE OF EDINBURGH**—Very vigorous; bright vermillion; large and full; splendid variety.
- DUKE OF ALBANY (F)**—Vigorous; deep pink; very large and highly perfumed.
- DUCHESS OF BEDFORD**—Vigorous; light scarlet crimson; imbricated and globular.
- EARL OF DUFFERIN (F)**—Vigorous; rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon.
- ETIENNE LEVET**—Vigorous carmine rose, full and well formed; shell-like petals.
- E. Y. TEAS (F)**—Vigorous, bright red, most perfect form; very durable.
- FISHER HOLMES**—Vigorous; crimson scarlet; large and full; free bloomer.
- FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI**—Very vigorous; snow white petals, shell shaped; very large; opening well.

- GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (F)**—Vigorous; brilliant crimson scarlet; large and full; very fragrant.
- GUSTAVE PIGANNEAU (F)**—Vigorous; rose crimson; very large, full and cupped.
- HELEN KELLER**—Vigorous; brilliant rose-cerise; petals large shell shaped, of great substance; large and fragrant.
- HORACE VERNET**—Vigorous; velvety red, shaded with dark crimson; large and full.
- HUGH DICKSON**—Vigorous; brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet, centre high and pointed.
- JULES MARGOTTIN (F)**—Brilliant cherry; large, good shape.
- JOHN HOPPER**—Very vigorous; bright rose; very large and well formed.
- JEAN LIABAUD**—Vigorous; rose-lilac; large and symmetrical.
- LADY A. HILL**—Vigorous; rose-lilac; large and symmetrical.
- LOUIS VAN HOUTTE (F)**—Vigorous; red scarlet, shaded purple; large and full.
- LADY HELEN STEWART (F)**—Vigorous; bright crimson scarlet; large, full and highly perfumed.
- MADAME HAUSSMAN**—Vigorous; crimson; large and double; very floriferous.
- MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD (F)**—Vigorous; deep, rosy pink, outer petals shaded pale flesh, white at base; an exceedingly fine rose.
- MABEL MORRISON**—White; full and cup shaped; petals firm.
- MADAME PLANTIER**—Vigorous; white; full form and a profuse bloomer.
- MARSHALL P. WILDER**—Vigorous; cherry carmine; profuse bloomer over an extended period.
- MAD. GABRIEL LUIBET (F)**—Very vigorous; fine satin rose of beautiful tint; large and full.
- MRS. COCKER (F)**—Vigorous, soft pink, large and well formed.
- MRS. JOHN LANG (F)**—Vigorous; soft pink; very large and abundant bloomer; one of special merit.
- MERVEILLE DE LYON**—Pure white, tinted pink in centre; very large.
- MAGNA CHARTA**—Vigorous; bright pink; large and full and early in season.
- MARGARET DICKSON**—Vigorous; white with flesh centre; petals very large shell shaped and of immense substance; extra fine; gold medal National Rose Society.
- PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN**—Vigorous; rich, deep velvety crimson; large, full and fine form.
- PAUL NEYRON (or Neron)**—Vigorous; deep rose and very large, with fine foliage.
- REV. ALAN CHEALES**—Vigorous; pure lake with reflexed silvery white back petals; free and vigorous.
- THOMAS MILLS**—Vigorous; bright rose-carmine, large, full.
- ULRICH BRUNNER**—Vigorous; cherry crimson.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

- GRUSS AN TEPLITZ**—Vigorous; bright crimson with fiery red centre; free bloomer.
- KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA**—Beautiful primrose; excellent variety.
- KILLARNEY**—Vigorous; flesh shaded white, suffused pale pink; blooms large and pointed.
- LA FRANCE**—Vigorous; beautiful bright pink; large globular, free bloomer; highly perfumed.
- MAD. ABEL CHATENAY**—Vigorous; carmine rose, shaded salmon, long pointed buds.

MADAME RAVARY—Beautiful orange yellow; large, full and hardy. An excellent rose.

MRS. W. J. GRANT—Imperial pink—a rare color; large, sweetly perfumed flowers, tapering shaped; prolific bloomer.

PAPA GONTIER—Vigorous, rosy crimson, free flowering, long buds.

TEA ROSES.

For indoor culture. These roses are easily distinguished by their peculiar and exquisite shades of color, but more especially by their delicate fragrance.

BRIDESMAID—Clear pink; very fine.

CATHARINE MERMET—Light flesh; large and globular.

ETOILE DE LYON—Sulphur yellow; fine form.

MADAME HOSTE—Primrose yellow; large, full.

NIPHETOS—Pure white; large and pointed.

PERLE DES JARDINS—Deep straw yellow; large.

PAPA GONTIER—Rosy crimson; fine long buds.

SAFRANO—Bright apricot; free bloomer.

SUNSET—Deep apricot; free bloomer.

AUSTRIAN BRIARS AND THEIR HYBRIDS.

These require little or no pruning. Remove only the dead or weaker wood.

BEAUTIE DE LYON—Coral red, slightly shaded with yellow; a beautiful rose with unique coloring.

HARRISONII (Harrison's Yellow)—Very pretty, bright yellow; suited for bedding.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Deep golden yellow; very large; extra fine.

RAYON D'OR—Coppery orange, streaked with scarlet; medium sized flowers.

SOLEIL D'OR—Varying from orange to reddish gold; conical buds, opening to large; free bloomer.

MOSS ROSES.

Their beautiful buds and fragrance render these great favorites, and deservedly so. They require close pruning and good cultivation.

AETNA—Bright crimson; very double.

BLANCHE MOREAU—Pure white; perfect form; well mossed.

COMTESSE DE MURINAIS—White, shaded blush; a vigorous grower.

CRESTED—Pale rose; buds perfectly crested.

PERPETUAL WHITE—White; blooms in clusters; very mossy.

SALET—Clear rose; vigorous grower.

CLIMBING POLYANTHA ROSES.

AGLAIA; YELLOW RAMBLER—Bright yellow; flowers shell shaped form, with tea perfume.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Very vigorous; producing large trusses of crimson bloom; foliage strong, glossy green; decidedly the finest Rambler.

GOLDFINCH—Soft yellow, flowering profusely in large clusters. A free and vigorous grower.

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER—Vigorous; glowing crimson; flowering in large clusters.

RUBIN—Vigorous; deep crimson; large blooms, well formed.

SEVEN SISTERS—Crimson, changing to blush; flowers in large clusters.

TAUSENDSCHON—Vigorous; opening flowers pink; rosy carmine when open; large clusters.

THALIA; WHITE RAMBLER—White; flowering in clusters.

VEILCHENBLAU (Violet-Blue)—New; crimson blue, resembling Crimson Rambler in habit and growth.

CLIMBING PRAIRIE ROSES.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Fine white, with blush centre; very full and double.

GEM OF PRAIRIE—Strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to Queen of Prairie, but flowers are darker, besides being fragrant.

QUEEN OF PRAIRIE—Bright rose color; large, compact and globular; a profuse bloomer.

CLIMBING WICHURIANA ROSES.

ALBERIC BARBRER—Semi-double in clusters, creamy white with yellow centre; darker shade in the bud; a strong grower and fragrant.

DOROTHY PERKINS—A beautiful shell pink rose, sweetly perfumed and borne in clusters of thirty or forty. A very strong grower, sometimes making from 6 to 8 feet of growth in a season.

LADY GAY—Beautiful rose pink. Very free blooming.

WM. C. EGAN—Large and full; silvery pink, in clusters.

RUGOSA ROSES AND HYBRIDS.

Natives of Japan. Exceedingly hardy, growing in almost any soil. Flowers are single, large and fragrant, and the seed pods are bright red, and are striking objects during winter months. No pruning required after the first season.

CONRAD F. MEYER—Silvery rose in color; flowers very large and fragrant; very vigorous and hardy.

NOVA ZEMBLA—Large, well shaped white flowers. A strong grower and free bloomer.

RUGOSA—Vigorous; crimson; single.

RUGOSA ALBA—Vigorous; white; single.

ROSES—DWARF POLYANTHA.

ANNY MULLER; PINK BABY RAMBLER—Dwarf Polyantha; large clusters of brilliant, rose colored flowers produced in great profusion; a good bedding variety; dwarf.

EUGENIE LAMESCH—Orange yellow passing to clear yellow.

KATHERINE ZEIMET—Pure white; large clusters; an excellent dwarf variety.

MADAME NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR; BABY RAMBLER—Dwarf form of Crimson Rambler; hardy, vigorous and perpetual flowering; a valuable bedding variety and for indoor culture.

MAMAN LEVAVASSEUR—Shell pink; very dwarf habit.

THE WILD ROSES, OR ROSE SPECIES.

Varieties adapted for covering trellises, fences, and similar supports, or they may be permitted to assume informal outlines by the unrestricted development of their branches. Other varieties are suitable for planting in the shrub borders.

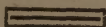
ROSA BLANDA (Meadow Rose)—Erect shrub, 3-5 feet tall, native of Canada. Flowers pink, large and showy. Fruit red.

ROSA MULTIFLORA (Japanese Climbing Rose)—Vigorous, with long recurved climbing branches. Flowers, white, borne in great profusion. Handsome and showy.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA (Sweet Brier)—Upright shrub with spiny branches. Leaves light green with an agreeable aromatic odor when bruised. Flowers pink. Fruit orange red.

ROSA RUBRIFOLIA (Purple Leaved Rose)—Upright shrub with purplish red foliage. Flowers pink, about 1½ inches across. Fruit scarlet. A very attractive plant.

ROSA SETIGERA (Prairie Rose)—Handsome shrub, with long slender recurved branches. Flowers produced in great profusion in early summer. Very ornamental and exceedingly hardy.



PÆONIES

It is surprising that so beautiful a flower, almost equal to the rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, should be so little grown. One great feature in favor of the Pæony is its hardiness. In the severest winters the plants require no protection, and their freedom from disease and insect pests are other important arguments in their favor. Extra care and attention are not required to bring the bloom to its natural beauty, and each succeeding year will add to their size.

ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU—Dark red.

AGIDA—Dark red.

BEAUTÉ FRANÇAISE—Beautiful pink.

CANARI WHITE—Yellow centre.

CHARLEMAGNE—Creamy white, lilac centre.

COURONNE D'OR—Yellowish white.

CY THEREE—White, bordered carmine.

DELACHEI—Dark purple.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS—White.

EDOUARD AUDIE—Dark brilliant red.

FAUST—Beautiful blush white.

FESTIVA—White, with suggestion of carmine in centre.

FRINGE OR FERN LEAF—Red with fernlike leaves.

JEANNE D'ARC—Delicate rose-pink.

LADY BRAMWELL—Silvery rose.

LA TULIPE—White, striped carmine.

L'ECLATANTE—Crimson.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Violet red.

MADONNA—Shaded pink rose.

MAGNIFICA—Blush, centre shaded yellow.

MME. EMILE LEMOINE—White, lilac border.

OFFICINALIS ALBA—Old fashioned white Pæony; large and fragrant.

OFFICINALIS ROSEA—Old fashioned rose-pink Pæony; large and sweet scented.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA—Double; crimson; large and fragrant; the old fashioned "Red Pæony."

QUEEN PERFECTION—White; centre yellow.

RUBRA TRIUMPHANS—Crimson.

VICTOR HUGO—Brilliant red.

ZOE CALOT—Delicate rose.

HARDY HARBACEOUS BORDER PLANTS



ACHILLEA, *Ptarmica* var. "The Pearl" (Double Sneezewort)—Pure white. June to October. 1½ to 2½ ft. Profuse bloomer and excellent for cutting. Sun.

ACONITUM autumnale (Monkshood)—Deep blue. July to Sept. 3 to 4 ft. Flowers produced in large spikes. Sun and shade.

ANCHUSA Italica (Alkanet)—Blue, 3 to 4 ft. May to July. Sun.

ANEMONE Japonica (Jap. Windflower)—Rose. 3 to 4 ft. Sept. to Nov. Sun or half shade.

AQUILEGIA cœrulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Blue and white. 1 to 1½ ft. May to July. Sun.

AQUILEGIA Seedlings—Various colors and shades, single and double varieties, grown from choicest European seed.

ARMERIA alpinum (Alpine Thrift)—Pinkish-lavender. 6 to 9 in. April to June. Sun.

ASTER aplinus (Alpine Aster)—Violet. 3 to 10 in. May and June. Sun or half shade.

BOCCONIA CORDATA (Plume Poppy)—Attractive plant, 6 to 8 ft. tall, producing long spikes of white flowers in August.

CAMPANULA Medium (Canterbury Bell)—Blue—3 ft. June and July. Sun. Rose—3 ft. June and July. Sun. White—3 ft. June and July. Sun.

CENTAUREA, Montana (Perennial Cornflower)—Blue. 12 inches. June. Sun.

CENTAUREA, Montana Alba—Similar to above, but with white flowers.

CENTAUREA MACROCEPHALA—Large bright yellow flowers, 3 ft. June. Sun.

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus (Blue Spiræa)—Blue. 3 ft. Sept to Nov. Sun. Requires protection in winter.

CHRYSANTHEMUM Leucanthemum hybridum (Shasta Daisy)—A variety remarkable for its prolific flowering qualities, as it can be relied upon to bloom constantly from June until frost. It thrives under severe conditions, and the flowers, which frequently measure four inches in diameter, are unexcelled for cutting. White. 1 to 2 ft. Sun.

CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily of the Valley)—White. 9 in. May and June. Shade or half shade.

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora—Yellow. An easy grown plant, and probably the most continuous blooming perennial known. 2 ft. June to Sept. Sun.

DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)—Crimson and white. 2 ft. April to July. A well known and valuable plant. Half shade.

DICENTRA FORMOSA—6 inches. A long growing variety with finely cut graceful foliage and small red flowers, produced in May or June.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove) *Purpurea*—Bears spikes of long tubular purple flowers, varying to white. 2 to 3 ft. June to August. Sun.

DIANTHUS deltoides (Maiden Pink)—Deep pink. 6 to 9 in. May and June. Sun.

Plumarius (Grass Pink)—Pink. 1 ft. May and June.

var. Semper (Homestead Pink)—Pink. 1 ft. May to August. Very fragrant and free flowering. Sun.



DELPHINIUM

DELPHINIUM (The Larkspurs)—The Larkspur, one of the oldest plants in cultivation, is still considered indispensable for the hardy garden. It will bloom continuously if cut back when the flowers begin to fade.

- DELPHINIUM** *Belladonna*—Sky-blue. 1 ft. June to October. Sun.
Chinensis grandiflora (Chinest Larkspur)—Blue. 2 ft. July to September. Sun.
var. alba—White. 2 ft. July to September. Sun.
formosum (Oriental Larkspur)—Blue. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. Sun or half shade.
 One of the best.
- DORONICUM** *excelsum* (Leopard's Bane)—Yellow. 1½ to 2 ft. June.
- ECHINOPS** *ritro* (Globe Thistle)—3 to 4 ft. Handsome broad foliage and showy globular heads of steel blue flowers. September.
- EULALIA** *gracillima*—Plume. 5 to 9 ft. Leaves narrow and dark green. A hardy ornamental grass or reed, which is extremely showy and of easy cultivation. Sun.
Japonica—Plume. 4 to 5 ft. Foliage deep green and graceful. Flower panicles brownish violet.
var. zebrina—Plume. 4 to 5 ft. Oct. Bars of yellow running crosswise of the leaves. Sun.
- FUNKIA** *Fortunei* (Plantain Lily)—Pale lilac. 1 to 2 ft. July. Half shade.
- GAILLARDIA** *grandiflora* (Blanket Flower)—Crimson-orange. 2 ft. June to November. Flowers very large and good for cutting. Sun.
- GYPSOPHILA** *PANICULATA* (Infants Breath)—Flowers small, white, carried in large panicles most valuable for bouquets. July.
- HEUCHERA** *sanguina* (Coral Bells)—Crimson. 1 to 1½ ft. June to Sept. Sun or half shade. A profuse bloomer. Good for cutting.
- HELIANTHUS** (Perennial Sunflowers) *Soliel d'Or*—Full quilled, yellow centre, and broad guard petals. 4 ft. July to Oct. Sun.
- HEMEROCALLIS** *aurantiaca major*—Orange. 2½ to 3 ft. July and Aug. Half shade.
flava (Yellow Day Lily)—Orange. 3 ft. May and June. Half shade.
fulva (Tawny Day Lily)—Orange. 2 to 3 ft. July and August. Half shade. Handsome foliage and showy flowers.
var. flore plena—Yellow. 2 to 3 ft. July and August. Half shade.
- HELENIUM** *HOOPEsii* (Sneeze Weed)—Large, bright, orange, showy flowers.
- HIBISCUS** *var. "Crimson Eye"*—White. 4 to 5 ft. August. Should be found in every garden. Sun.
- HOLLYHOCK**—General assortment of Single and Double Hollyhocks in all shades.
- IRIS GERMANICA** (German Iris or Fleur de Lis)—
Apollon—Golden yellow, striped plum color; very fine.
Samson—Standard petals, purplish blue; falls dark purple.
Liabaud—Yellow and Maroon; fine.
Silver King—Flowers silvery white; distinct and fine.
Eugene Sue—Creamy white, with purple spots and stripes.
Atropurpurea—Purple; one of the best.
Winchester—A variety which originated under the care of Mr. W. Winchester on our Nurseries at Winona. Strong grower and bloomer and stalks are of good length. The standard of the flowers are old gold with a bright sheen; edges suffused with bronze, veined with mauve. The falls range from sulphur yellow at base to wine color heavily veined with claret lines. A most beautiful and striking variety which always attracts attention on account of its remarkable color formation.
- IRIS KAEMPFERI** (Japan Iris)—
Antelope—White blotched with pink.
Gold Bound—Pure white.
Mahogany—Dark shaded maroon.
Orion—Reddish pink, white centre.
Pyramid—Light purple.
- LYCHNIS** *Chalcedonica* (London Pride)—Scarlet. 4 ft. June to Aug. An old and valued plant. Sun and shade.
- MALVA** *Crispa* (Marsh Mallow)—Pink. 2 ft. June to September. A profuse bloomer and very hardy. Sun and shade.
- MONARDA** *didyma* (Oswego Tea)—Scarlet. 3 ft. June to September. Sun.
- PAPAVER** *orientale* (Oriental Poppy)—Scarlet. 3 to 3½ ft. June and July. Very showy and hardy. Sun.
- PENTSTEMON** *barbatus Torreyi*—Scarlet. 4 ft. July and August. One of the best hardy perennials in existence. Will bloom constantly if cut freely. Sun.



GERMAN IRIS

PHLOX PERENNIAL—Decussata.

Few hardy plants are more satisfactory than the Perennial Phlox. They embrace a wide range of color, have a long season of blooming, and do fairly well in almost any situation or soil. They should be lifted and divided every few years, as old clumps are apt to degenerate if left too long in the same place.

Andreas Hoffer, fine early white.
 Athis, tall salmon pink.
 Auguste Revier, reddish crimson.
 Bertha, crimson.
 Blanc Nain, dwarf white.
 Blanche Compte, darkest crimson.
 Boule de Feu, bright scarlet.
 Caran D'Ache, soft pink.
 Champs Elysse, rich purple crimson.
 Chanzy, rose dark eye.
 Cleopatra, lavender, large flower.
 Clouded Gem, mottled lilac and white.
 Coquelicot, almost scarlet.
 Coquette, white, small pink eye.
 Cross of Honor, white and pink striped.

Eclaireur, rosy magenta.
 Edgar Quinet, fine deep red.
 Edmund Rostand, reddish violet, white eye.
 F. Lavasseur, short growing white, large flower.
 Fantome, lilac mottled with white.
 Frau Anton Buchner, large and pure white.
 F. G. von Lassburg, clear white large flower.
 Grosslaud, dark red.
 Gen. von Heutz, red, dark eye.
 Hanny Pfeiderer, pinkish salmon, large.
 Henry Murger, white, reddish eye.
 J. L. Temple, deep salmon, pink, dwarf.
 Jules Cambon, purplish pink, light centre.

PHLOX PERENNIAL—Continued.

Jeanne D'Arc, late white.
 Jocelyn, salmon red.
 Jourdain, purplish rose, large.
 La Sylphide, very fine large white.
 La Vague, mauve, red eye.
 Le Madhi, reddish violet dark centre.
 L'Esclairmonde, lilac mottled white.
 Louis Blanc, purplish crimson.
 Madam Dutrie, blush white.
 Maculata, magenta, immense heads of small flowers.
 Madam Saison, blush.
 Nana Cœrulea, purple.

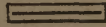
Pantheon, deep salmon rose.
 Papa Carpenter, dwarf white, fringed.
 Pearl, white.
 Premier Muston, rose, dark eye.
 Richard Wallace, pure white, pink eye, fine.
 Rosenberg, bright purplish pink.
 R. P. Struthers, rosy Carmine, red eye.
 Sir E. Landseer, rich deep red.
 Virgo Marie, early white.
 Von Hockburg, large deep crimson.
 White Queen, late white, tall.

PHYSALIS FRANCHETTI (Winter Cherry)—In the fall of the year this charming little plant bears a bladder like calyx, resembling a miniature Chinese lantern of orange color; exceedingly attractive, and they are valuable for drying.

PYRETHRUM roseum (Feverfew)—Various colors. 1 to 2 ft. June and July. Most useful and beautiful. Sun.

**TRITOMA PFITZERI**

- RUDBECKIA laciniata fl. pl. (Golden Glow)**—Yellow, 3 to 10 ft. July to Sept. Sun.
- POLEMONIUM coeruleum (Jacob's Ladder)**—Bluish-purple. 1 to 3 ft. May to July. Very showy and handsome. Half shade.
- STATICE LATIFOLIA (Sea Lavender)**—Broad luxuriant foliage; large trusses; lilac flowers; fine for drying.
- STOKESIA (Cornflower Aster)**—Hardy perennials, blooming from July till frost. There are two kinds, a blue and a white.
- TRITOMA Pfitzeri (Flame Flower)**—Orange-scarlet. 3 to 4 ft. Aug. to Oct. Produces large spikes of flowers; very showy and handsome. Sun or half shade.
- TROLLIUS Europeus (Globe Flowers)**—Yellow. 18 in. May and June. A profuse bloomer, thriving in any situation. Half shade.
- VALERIANA officinalis (Garden Heliotrope)**—Pink, 2 to 5 ft. June. Fragrant and showy foliage. Sun.
- VERONICA amethystina**—Blue. 12 in. May and June. A creeping plant of unusual beauty. Sun.
- VINCA minor (Myrtle)**—Blue. Vine. April to June. Evergreen and creeping.
- YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (Adam's Needle)**—Long, pointed, spearlike leaves and creamy white flowers; grows from 3 to 4 feet high and blooms in July.



DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER—MAPLE.

- DASYCARPUM OR ERIOCARPUM (Silver-Leaved or Soft)**—Of rapid growth and desirable for immediate effect; will thrive in wet soil where hard maple will not. This is a native of America and very hardy and desirable.
- GINNALA (Siberian)**—Of dwarf habit and compact form, very hardy; succeeds in Manitoba admirably. A very pretty small tree.
- PLATANOIDES (Norway)**—A distinct foreign variety, with large broad leaves of rich green. Probably the best maple in cultivation.
- POLYMORPHUM VAR. ATROPURPUREUM (Japan Blood Leaf Maple)**—Forms a very small bushy tree with dark blood red foliage. The hardiest and best of the Japanese Maples.
- PSEUDO-PLATANUS (Sycamore)**—A handsome tree of rapid upright growth, with large foliage and smooth, ash gray colored bark.
- PSEUDO-PLATANUS FOLIIS ATROPURPUREA (Purple Sycamore)**—A very beautiful species of Sycamore maple. The large foliage is purplish crimson on the underside and dark green on the upper surface.
- RUBRUM (Red or Scarlet Maple)**—A native species, of medium size, rounded head; produces deep, red blossoms, which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very conspicuous.
- SACCHARINUM (Sugar or Rock)**—Very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranks among the best, both for lawn and avenue.
- SCHWEDLERII (Schwedler's Purple)**—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in older leaves; probably the best of the Purple Maples.
- WIERII LACINIATUM (Weir's Cut-Leaved)**—A silver maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage; or rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance; should be in every collection.

AESCULUS—HORSE CHESTNUT.

VAR. ALBA PLORE PLENO (Double White)—A superb variety with large spikes of handsome double flowers. Larger panicles than the common sort and of fine pyramidal habit. The absence of fruit, by which much litter is avoided, is an important argument in favor of its employment.

HIPPOCASTANUM (Common White Flowering)—Very beautiful, well-known tree, with round dense head, dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

VAR. RUBICUNDA (Red Flowering)—Magnificent reddish flower spikes; foliage of a deep green, and blooms late. A very showy tree and makes a fine contrast when planted alternately with white flowering.

AILANTHUS—TREE OF HEAVEN.

GLANDULOSA—A lofty rapid growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery, pinnate foliage; exempt from all disease and not attacked by insects; has a tropical appearance.

ALNUS—ALDER.

VAR. LACINIATA IMPERIALIS (Imperial Cut-Leaved)—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth. One of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation.

AMELANCHIER—SERVICE TREE.

BOTRYAPIUM (Service Berry)—A tree with spreading branches with dark green leaves turning yellow in the fall. Flowers pure white. Fruit, which is edible, purple when ripe.

ARALIA—ANGELICA TREE.

SPINOSA (Hercules Club or Devil's Walking Stick)—A native plant, valuable for producing tropical effects.

BETULA—BIRCH.

ATROPURPUREA (Purple Leaved)—Very desirable novelty. With the habits of the birches it has beautiful purple foliage, as dark as that of the Purple Birch.

PAPYRACEA (Canoe or Paper)—The bark of which is used in the unsettled districts for making the famous birch bark canoe. The white bark of this very hardy tree contrasts beautifully with evergreens, and is a handsome, thrifty tree at all times.

PENDULA LACINIATA (Cut-Leaved)—Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

PENDULA YOUNGII (Young's)—When grafted on a stem five or six feet high, it forms a beautiful pendulous head, and its slender shoots droop gracefully to the ground. An interesting weeping tree.

CARYA—HICKORY.

ALBA (Shell Bark or Shag Bark Hickory)—The most ornamental and valuable of the genus. The nuts are whiter and the shell thinner than those of other species.

CASTANEA—CHESTNUT.

AMERICANA (American)—A stately tree, well known in many parts of Canada; produces small nuts, but of choice quality; a grove of these on suitable soil would yield a very large revenue; the soil requires to be loamy or sandy, and dry to a considerable depth to secure the best results.

VESCA (Spanish)—Originally from Asia Minor; a very handsome lawn tree; produces much larger fruit than the American but not of so choice a quality.

CATALPA.

BUNGEII (Chinese Catalpa)—Of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 5 feet high. Foliage large and glossy, a shy bloomer.

KAEMPFERI (Japan Catalpa)—A species of rapid growth, with deep green glossy foliage, flower fragrant, cream colored, speckled with purple and yellow.

SPECIOSA—A variety originating in the west; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. Very ornamental and valuable tree. Does especially well on sandy and gravelly soil.

CELTIS—NETTLE TREE.

OCCIDENTALIS (Nettle Tree or Sugar Berry)—Handsome tree with spreading branches and glabrous twigs. Lustrous green leaves which fade to tones of yellow in fall. Fruit resembles small black cherry.

CERASUS—CHERRY.

AVIUM VAR. FL. ALBA PLENA (Large Double Flowering Cherry)—At the period of flowering in May, a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are white and so numerous as to conceal its branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature rose.

PADUS (European Bird Cherry)—A shrubby tree resembling the Choke Cherry. Flowers in drooping racemes. Fruit size of pea, red or purple.

VIRGINIANA (Choke Cherry)—A small tree, native of Canada. Fruit dark purple. Handsome when in flower.

CERCIS—JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD.

CANADENSIS—A very ornamental native tree, with perfect heart-shaped leaves of pure green color. The tree derives its name of Red Bud from the profusion of reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears.

CHIONANTHUS—FRINGE TREE.

VIRGINICA (White Fringe)—A small native tree or shrub, of roundish form, with large glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals; blossoms in May or June.

CLADRASTIS (Virgilia)—THE YELLOW WOOD TREE.

LUTEA (Yellow Wood)—A tree generally with divided trunk and wide-spreading pendulous branches. Leaves turn golden yellow in fall. Flowers white, borne on long drooping panicles.

CORNUS—FLOWERING DOGWOOD.

FLORIDA (White Flowering Dogwood)—An American species of spreading, irregular form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in spring before the leaves appear are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy.

FLORIDA FLORE RUBRO (Red Flowering)—A variety of the well-known White Dogwood, but having a deep rosy pink colored flower. The leaves have a soft, velvety appearance, and are of a darker green than the old variety. It makes a good, upright, bushy growth.

CRATAEGUS—THORN.

COCCINEA FLORE PLENO PAULII (Paul's Double Scarlet)—Fine variety, flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double and considerably larger than the common double red; fine rich foliage.

GRUS-GALLI (Cockspur Thorn)—Small tree with very thorny branches. Flowers white; fruit dull red, persisting until following spring.

FLORE ALBA PLENO (Double White)—Has small double white flowers, and very profuse in blossoms, which appear in May.

OXYACANTHA (Quick, Common Hawthorn)—The celebrated English hedge plant. Flowers single white.

RUBRA PLENO—Flowers double pink; quite distinct.

CYTISUS—GOLDEN CHAIN.

LABURNUM (Common Laburnum or Golden Chain)—A native of Europe. Tree bears long drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June.

FAGUS—BEECH.

PURPUREA (Purple Leaved)—An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson.

PURPUREA RIVERSII (River's Smooth Leaved Purple Beech)—A remarkable species, with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in the autumn. Very striking contrast with other ornamental trees. Attains a height of 40 to 50 feet and a breadth of 40 feet or more.

FERRUGINEA (American Beech)—One of the finest American trees.

PENDULA—This is a pronounced kind of weeping tree, the limbs almost drooping to the ground. A tree of extraordinary grace and beauty when covered with leaves.

SYLVATICA (European Beech)—A beautiful tree, attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet.

FRAXINUS—ASH.

AMERICANA (American White Ash)—A well known native tree.

EXCELSIOR (European Ash)—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark; pinnate leaves and black buds.

GLEDITSCHIA—HONEY LOCUST.

TRIACANTHOS—A rapid growing native tree with powerful spines and delicate foliage, generally used for hedges.

GYMNOCLADUS.

CANADENSIS (Kentucky Coffee Tree)—A fine tree of secondary size, rapid, upright growth, with rough bark, stiff, blunt shoots, and feathery foliage of a bluish green color.

JUGLANS—WALNUT.

CINEREA (White or Butternut)—A native tree of spreading growth when grown in the open; nuts oval shaped and rough and about the same size as walnuts; loads heavily; grows admirably on a rocky hillside; flourishes near the top of the Helderleigh escarpment in the rear of the nurseries, and 300 feet higher.

JAPONICA (Japan)—One of the best imported walnuts; very productive; bears early.

NIGRA (Black or Common)—A very strong growing tree; attains an immense size; requires rich deep dry land; wood is very valuable; the extending branches of a tree grown in the open often measure 60 to 80 feet across; bears enormous quantities of nuts.

REGIA (English)—Not quite so hardy as American or Black Walnut, but is hardy in the peach belt, and the nuts are preferable, being thin shelled and fuller of meat.

KOELREUTERIA.

PANICULATA (Varnish Tree)—A hardy small round headed tree, which bears large panicles of golden yellow flowers in the end of July. Leaves change as season advances to golden yellow; a most desirable tree.

LARIX—LARCH.

EUROPEA (European)—An excellent, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

KAEMPFERII (Japan)—Young foliage light green, changing to a golden yellow in fall; hardy.

LIQUIDAMBER.

STYRACIFLUA (Sweet Gum or Bilsted)—One of the finest American trees. Of medium size and moderate growth. Beautiful in all stages of growth, it is particularly handsome and striking in autumn, when the foliage turns to deep purplish crimson.

LIRIODENDRON—TULIP TREE.

TULIPIFERA (Tulip Tree or Whitewood)—A magnificent tree of tall pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves of light green color and handsome tulip-like flowers; should be transplanted when trees are small.

MAGNOLIA.

These magnificent trees, with their stateliness of form and splendor of growth and bloom, together with the rich foliage, are in the foremost rank amongst hardy shrubs and trees. They have no rival when planted in groups, and their effect in early spring is magnificent, brightening up the surrounding landscape and filling the atmosphere with the richest perfume imaginable.

ACUMINATA (Cucumber Tree)—A beautiful pyramidal growing tree that attains a height of 60 to 90 feet; leaves 6 to 9 inches long, bluish green color; flowers yellow with bluish purple; fruit, when green, resembles a cucumber. An American species.

Chinese Class.

These flower early in spring before the appearance of the leaves.

ALEXANDRINA—Blooms a few days earlier than Soulangeana, but otherwise very similar to that variety.

CONSPICUA (White or Yulan)—Of the Chinese class and of shrubby growth; flowers large and pure white, very numerous, and appear early before the leaves; this is one of the most beautiful trees.

LENNEI (Lenne's Magnolia)—Strong grower, and certainly one of the best. Dark purple flowers, large, cup-shaped, which open in April.

SOULANGEANA—One of the best of the Hybrid Chinese Magnolias; grows to medium size; is one of the hardiest of its class; has cup-shaped flowers three to five inches in diameter.

SPECIOSA—Resembles Soulangeana in foliage, but blooms smaller and later. Flowers remain in perfect condition longer than most varieties.

TRIPETALA (Umbrella Tree)—Hardy native medium sized tree, with enormous tropical looking leaves and large white fragrant flowers, which appear in June.

MORUS—MULBERRY.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—Produced from seeds of the Multicaulis; tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; color, blue black; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with sprightly vinous flavor.

NEW AMERICAN—Fruit of the largest size, black, delicious in flavor; an attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves, of rapid growth; hardy.

RUSSIAN—Fruit not so large as Downing or New American, but tree very much hardier, loads enormously; berries sweet and very pleasant to eat; tree grows vigorously. Well worth planting, even if fruit is gathered only by the birds, who relish it immensely. When the birds are eating mulberries they will not be eating cherries.

TARTARICA PENDULA (Teas Weeping)—A very thrifty, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top, or head; foliage handsome. New and valuable.

NEGUNDO—NEGUNDO MAPLE.

FRAXINIFOLIUM (Ash Leaf Maple, Box Elder, Manitoba Maple)—A native tree, maple like in its seeds, and ash like in its foliage; of irregular spreading habit, but of very rapid growth and extremely hardy, thriving on the plains of the Northwest.

PERSICA—PEACH.

VULGARIS FL. ALBA PLENA (Double White Flowering Peach)—Flowers pure white and double. Very ornamental.

VULGARIS FL. ROSEA PLENA (Double Rose Flowering Peach)—Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. Very pretty.

PLATANUS—PLANE TREE OR SYCAMORE.

OCCIDENTALIS (American Plane or Buttonwood)—A well-known tree, useful for park and street planting. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes being sharp pointed.

ORIENTALIS (Oriental Plane)—A well-known tree. Extensively used for street and park planting, especially in cities where there is much smoke.

POPULUS—POPLAR.

BOLLEANA—A very tall, strong growing tree, leaves silvery on the underside; one of the very best poplars.

MONOLIFERA (Carolina)—Similar to Lombardy, but does not sucker so much, and grows even faster; has large leaves of a glossy appearance.

CANADENSIS VAR. AUREA VAN GEERTII (Golden)—Foliage is of a golden hue, more spreading in habit than others mentioned.

FASTIGIATA OR DILATATA (Lombardy)—Very distinct, well known variety, of rapid growth and tall narrow form, reaching a height of 100 feet and over.

PRUNUS.

PADUS (European Bird Cherry)—A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage and long bunches of white fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit like black currants.

PISSARDII (Purple-leaved Plum)—Beautiful purple-leaved tree, which retains its distinctive foliage throughout the season. Flowers white and small, but its chief beauty lies in its lustrous crimson and purple leaves.

PYRUS—CRAB.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA—Single flower, beautiful carmine in bud, white when open. Fruit very ornamental in fall.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA ATROSANGUINEA—Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion. A charming variety.

ANGUSTIFOLIA (Betchell's Double Flowering)—One of the most beautiful of the Crabs. Tree covered in spring with large double pink flowers, fragrant. Blooms when quite young and late in the season after others.

QUERCUS—OAK.

ALBA (American White Oak)—One of the finest native trees of large spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath.

COCCINEA (Scarlet)—A native tree of rapid growth, foliage changes to bright scarlet in the autumn, when it presents a most gorgeous appearance.

MACROCARPUS (Mossy Cup or Bur)—A native tree of spreading form, foliage deeply lobed, has the largest and most beautiful foliage of the oak family. A magnificent tree when fully grown, requiring plenty of room.

PALUSTRIS (Pin Oak)—Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. A fine grower, valuable for street planting.

ROBUR (English)—The Royal Oak of England, a spreading tree of somewhat slow growth.

RUBRA (Red)—A native species of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish red in the fall.

RHUS—SUMAC.

GLABRA LACINIATA (Cut leaved Sumac)—A low growing variety of the Sumac with fern-like leaves; very beautiful and brilliantly colored in autumn.

TYPHINA LACINIATA (Cut leaved Staghorn Sumac)—A picturesque form with deeply cut leaflets.

ROBINIA—ACACIA OR LOCUST.

HISPIDA (Rose or Moss Locust)—A beautiful species of spreading growth, with clusters of rose colored flowers, appearing in June and at intervals later.

PSEUDO ACADIA (Black or Yellow Locust)—A native tree of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber, as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June.

SALISBURIA—MAIDEN HAIR OR GINKGO TREE.

ADIANTIFOLIA—A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habits the characteristics of coniferous and deciduous trees; it grows to a medium size, but rapidly; has beautiful fern-like foliage, and is very hardy, succeeding perfectly at Ottawa; free from all insect pests; a very valuable ornamental tree, and ought to be much more extensively planted.

SALIX—WILLOW.

BABYLONICA (Babylonian)—Our common and well-known weeping willow, that grows so rapidly and attains such a large size.

CAPREA VAR. PENDULA (Kilmarnock)—An exceedingly graceful weeping tree, with large, glossy leaves; one of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy.

DOLOROSA (Wisconsin Weeping Willow)—Of drooping habit and hardier than Babylonica. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.

ROSEMARINIFOLIA OR PETIOLARIS (Rosemary Leaved)—A variety with singularly handsome dense feathery foliage, of a silvery color. Does not grow large.

SORBUS—MOUNTAIN ASH.

AUCUPARIA (European Mountain Ash)—A fine hardy tree, covered from July to winter with bright scarlet berries.

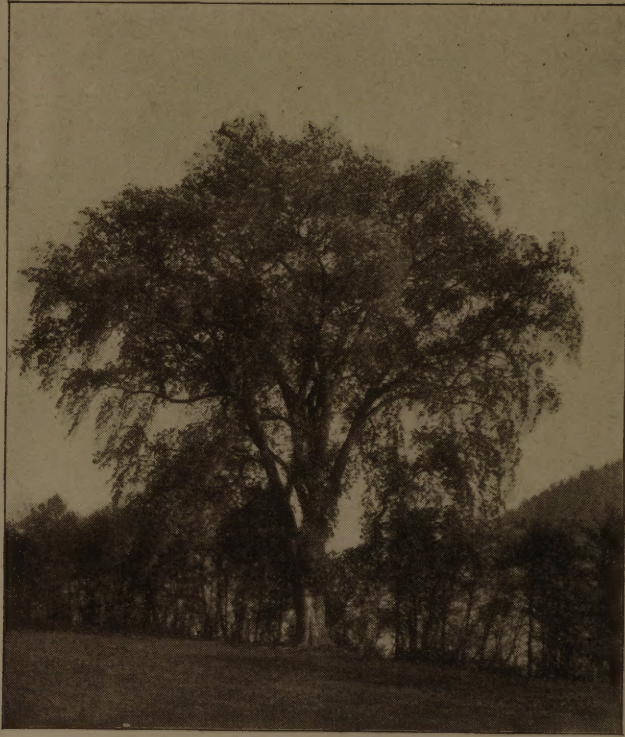
AUCUPARIA VAR. PENDULA (Weeping Mountain Ash)—A beautiful variety, rapid grower, and a decidedly pendulous habit. Desirable lawn tree.

QUERCIFOLIA OR PINNATIFIDA (Oak Leaved Mountain Ash)—Hardy tree, with large hairy lobed leaves distinct and fine. A most useful, ornamental tree.

TILIA—LINDEN, LIME OR BASSWOOD.

AMERICANA (American Linden or Basswood)—A rapid growing, large sized tree; very large foliage.

EUROPEA (European)—A very fine tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers, which are much sought after by the bees.



AMERICAN ELM.

ULMUS—ELM.

AMERICANA (American White)—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our own woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees.

CAMPERDOWN PENDULA (Camperdown, Weeping)—Its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform, weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed; the finest weeping tree.

CAMPESTRIS (English Elm)—An erect, lofty tree of rapid growth, with smaller leaves and more regularly cut than those of the American Elm, and darker colored bark; the branches project from the trunk almost at right angles.

HUNTINGDONI (Huntingdon Elm)—Of very erect habit and rapid, vigorous growth. Bark clean and smooth. One of the finest elms for any purpose.

LATIFOLIA—A particularly straight and rapid growing, handsome elm; limbs spreading like a fan.

MONTANA (Scotch or Wych Elm)—A very strong, vigorous, rapid growing tree, with large leaves for an elm and most highly to be recommended for street or park planting. An avenue of full grown elms is one of nature's grandest pictures.

STRICTA PURPUREA (Purple)—A beautiful variety, leaves of rich purple color when young.

CONIFERAE (EVERGREENS)



ABIES—FIR.

BALSAMEA (Balsam Fir)—A very erect, regular pyramidal tree, with dark green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy.

CONCOLOR (Silver Fir of Colorado)—Without doubt the finest of the Rocky Mountain Evergreens. Tree of graceful habit; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath.

NORDMANIANA—A noble fir of symmetrical shape, and fairly hardy; green spines, shiny above and glaucous below; makes a fine specimen tree.

JUNIPERUS—JUNIPERS.

CHINENSIS (Chinese)—A dense growing, hardy variety, with silvery tipped foliage in the growing season.

COMMUNIS VAR. HIBERNICA (Irish)—A distinct and beautiful variety, erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

JAPONICA (Japanese)—A dwarf dense variety, the branches reaching out in fantastic irregularity; foliage a light green; a desirable novelty.

SABINA (Savin)—A dwarf spreading shrub, with trailing branches, grows only about two feet in height, but spreads over the ground to a size of 10 to 15 feet in diameter; hardy and highly ornamental where such a tree is desired; foliage dark green.

COMMUNIS VAR. SUECICA (Swedish)—A small sized pyramidal tree, of handsome outline, with yellowish green foliage; quite hardy.

VAR. GLAUCA (Glaucous)—This is a variety of Red Cedar, having a beautiful silver foliage; is extremely handsome; slightly tender at Ottawa, but perfectly hardy in Southern Ontario.

VIRGINIANA—A native of America, grows to be a medium sized tree and of fine form; the dark green lacey foliage, healthy, hardy nature of this tree, makes it a desirable lawn tree, also makes a good hedge.

VIRG. TRIPARTITA—A hardy, dwarf form of the above, spreading habit.

VIRG. ELEGANTISSIMA—A distinct and beautiful variety of Red Cedar, with golden bronze foliage; particularly attractive in winter.

PICEA—SPRUCE.

- ALBA**—White Spruce. A native tree, varying in growth from 25 to 50 feet. Foliage silvery gray. An exceptionally hardy and valuable tree for our Northwest provinces.
- ALCOCQUIANA** (Alcock's Spruce)—From Japan. It forms a beautiful tree of close habit. Foliage pale green, silvery underneath.
- DOUGLASII** (Douglas Spruce)—A native of Colorado; large, conical shaped tree; spines green and glaucous tinted underneath.
- EXCELSA** (Norway Spruce)—One of the most beautiful and most valuable evergreens we have. Hardy, thrifty, rapid grower; excellent hedge tree or wind-break; branches assume a graceful drooping habit when the tree attains from 15 to 20 feet in height.
- EXCELSA AUREA** (Golden Spruce)—A beautiful golden variety of the Norway Spruce.
- INVERTA** (Weeping Spruce)—A weeping variety of the above Norway Spruce; slow growing.
- PUMILA** (or Pygmea)—Compact, dwarf and symmetrical; desirable for small lawns.
- PUNGENS** (Colorado Spruce)—The original form of the now famous Colorado Blue Spruce. The foliage of this tree is occasionally quite blue, but mostly a light green. It is a strong grower in almost any soil, and makes an ornamental tree of great beauty.
- PUNGENS GLAUCA** (Colorado Blue Spruce)—These are the blue specimens picked out of the above, and are of a rich blue or sage colored foliage. Very hardy and beautiful.
- PUNGENS GLAUCA KOSTERII** (Koster's Blue Spruce)—A hardy tree and certainly the most beautiful of all spruces; foliage a rich blue, with a decided and prominent glaucous tint, which is more pronounced perhaps during the spring and summer months.

PINUS—PINE.

- AUSTRIACA** (Austrian or Black)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.
- MUGHO** (Dwarf Pine)—An upright small pine found on the Alps and Pyrennees. The width is usually greater than the height; seldom over 10 to 20 feet high.
- SYLVESTRIS** (Scotch)—A fine, robust, rapid growing tree with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.
- STROBUS** (White or Weymouth)—The most ornamental of our native pines; foliage light or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.
- MONTANA** (Pumilo)—Mountain Pine. An Alpine species, broader than its height, used for planting on rocky banks, rockeries and small lawns.

RETINOSPORA—JAPAN CYPRESS.

- FILIFERA**—This is an exquisitely delicate, lace-like leaved evergreen of drooping habit, perfectly hardy at Ottawa, where specimens 6 feet or so high may be seen on the Experimental Farm grounds.
- FILIFERA AUREA**—This is almost identical with Filifera, but has golden tipped foliage, and is very unique.
- PLUMOSA**—Hardy at Ottawa; the most satin-like, delicate foliage, compact, unlike any other evergreen in appearance, strong grower.
- PLUMOSA AUREA**—A golden-tipped variety of similar appearance to Plumosa, only that it is tipped with gold and is not so strong a grower; very pretty; retains its golden color throughout the year; only reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet.
- SQUARROSA VEITCHII**—Extraordinary compact habit; grows to be only 4 to 5 feet high, the growth apparently going inward until it is a solid, irregular column of a very odd shape and appearance; hardy and worth planting as a rare oddity.

THUYA—ARBOR VITAE.

- OCCIDENTALIS** (American)—Valuable for hedges; is very hardy and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if nursery specimens are obtained; grows rapidly, and with very little care soon forms a beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight.
- OCC. AUREA** (Golden)—Dense foliage, tipped with golden color; is one of the handsomest evergreens for hedges or single specimens; does not grow rapidly, and does not attain a great size, hence for many purposes is desirable on this account, in addition to its beautiful appearance.
- OCC. COMPACTA**—A low growing, very compact, handsome variety, attains a height of only about 5 feet when fully grown, and about the same diameter, being largest in diameter a little below the centre.
- OCC. ELLWANGERII** (Ellwanger's)—A very elegant, delicate foliaged variety, distinct in appearance; attains a height of about 10 feet, and a width at the base of about the same.
- OCC. GLOBOSA** (Globe Headed)—This is one of the most desirable of evergreens; forms a very dense round head, and grows strong and thrifty; of a dark green color; attains a height of only 6 to 8 feet and about the same breadth.
- OCC. HOVEYII AUREA** (Hovey's)—A distinct hardy American variety; dense and conical, with light golden green foliage.
- OCC. LUTEA** (Geo. Peabody)—A handsome little pyramidal bush, with clear, lasting yellow foliage.
- OCC. PYRAMIDALIS** (Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ)—This is a strikingly beautiful tree, planted singly or in pairs, stretching up to a height of 25 to 30 feet when 15 to 20 years old; a pyramid of solid green; grows in shape like a church spire.
- OCC. TOM THUMB**—A dwarf variety, attains a height of only 4 feet and a width of 7 feet, opens somewhat at the top, and therefore not as fine as Globosa, Compacta and Intermedia, which all retain their closed, compact shape, still a fine dwarf evergreen.
- OCC. VERVÆNEANA** (Vervæne's)—A variety with a golden tinted foliage, forms a most strikingly handsome tree, pyramidal in form; attains a height of 15 to 20 feet and 7 to 8 feet at the base. No finer evergreen in existence.
- LOBBII AUREA** (Lobb's Golden)—This is one of the very finest things in this class of evergreens, the tips of the branches being tinted a bronze golden shade. A medium sized tree only, growing dense and about as broad at the base as the top.
- SEMPER AURESCENS** (Ever Golden)—A variety of the Chinese, nearly spherical in form; of dwarf habit, retains its golden tint the year round. One of the best variegated evergreens, but not sufficiently hardy except for Southern Ontario.
- WARREANA** (Siberian)—The best of all the cedars for Northern Ontario and Quebec, being exceedingly hardy, and keeps its color well all winter; grows compact and strong; stands shearing well and is suitable alike for hedges, lawns or for clumps; attains a height of 10 to 12 feet and about 8 feet across.

THUJOPSIS—CYPRESSUS NUTKAENSIS.

- BOREALIS**—An evergreen of vigorous, erect habit, spreading branches drooping at the tips, of a silvery glaucous tint, reported hardy at Ottawa, though stated not hardy by some. Here, at Winona, it is fairly hardy. Some trees come through winter without injury, whilst others are more or less injured. A very handsome tree.

TSUGA—HEMLOCK.

- CANADENSIS** (Hemlock Spruce)—A remarkably graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches and delicate foliage like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a handsome lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



AMORPHA.

FRAGRANS—A large distinct looking shrub with large panicles of blue or white flowers on terminals of shoots in July.

AMYGDALUS—ALMOND.

COMMUNIS FLORE ROSEA PLENO. (Lge. Double Flowering Almond)—A vigorous beautiful tree covered in May with double rose colored blossoms like small roses.

AZALEA.

MOLLIS—A splendid species from Japan, and one of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy yellow and different shade of red, in fine trusses.

BERBERIS—BARBERRY.

PURPUREA (Purple Leaved)—An interesting and beautiful variety, with violet-purple leaves and fruit; hardy and easy to grow, and very ornamental either on the lawn or as a hedge.

THUMBERGII (Thumberg's)—From Japan—A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

CALYCANTHUS—CAROLINA ALLSPICE OR SWEET SCENTED SHRUB.

FLORIDUS—The wood of this shrub is fragrant: foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals afterwards.

CARAGANA—PEA TREE.

ARBORESCENS (Siberian Pea Tree)—A graceful shrub, bearing pea shaped yellow flowers in May.

FRUTESCENS—A most desirable shrub, with rather larger flowers than C. Arborescens, but not so tall; its height, when matured, is probably 5 to 6 feet.

CARYOPTERIS—BLUE SPIREA.

MASTACANTHUS—Pretty little shrub, with clusters of beautiful blue flowers; very fragrant and borne in great profusion until September; somewhat tender and requires protection.

CEPHALANTHUS—BUTTON BUSH.

OCCIDENTALIS—Bush 4 to 6 feet tall, which thrives best in moist, loamy soil. Flowers in dense round balls appearing in midsummer.

CLETHRA—WHITE ALDER.

ALNIFOLIA (Sweet Pepper Bush)—Spikes of clear white fragrant flowers. August.

CORNUS—DOGWOOD.

ALBA (Red Branched)—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter on account of its blood-red bark; does not grow to be a tree.

ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA—A variegated-leaved species of the red-twigged; the leaves are broadly margined with white and in some cases entirely white.

SPÆTHII—Similar to the last named except that the variegation is yellow instead of white; one of the finest ornamental shrubs.

STOLONIFERA (Red Osier Dogwood)—A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter.

CORYLUS—HAZEL OR FILBERT.

AMERICANA (American Hazel)—The well known hazel nut.

AVELLANA (Filbert)—A large shrub, native of Europe; nuts large, borne in short fringed husks.

MAXIMA PURPUREA (Purple Leaved Filbert)—A large shrub with purple foliage; very showy.

CYDONIA (PYRUS JAPONICA)—JAPANESE QUINCE.

ALBA—A beautiful variety with delicate white and blush flowers.

ATROCOCINEA PLENA—Double flowering variety of Japanese Quince; an attractive shrub.

JAPONICA (Scarlet Japan Quince)—Has bright, crimson flowers in great profusion; one of the most attractive ornamental shrubs grown; makes an attractive hedge.

MAULEI—Beautiful orange colored flowers; a distinct shade.

DAPHNE—DAPHNE.

MEZEREUM (Common Mezereon)—A charming early flowering shrub, bearing clusters of pink flowers in March. The earliest flowering shrub we have.

DEUTZIA—DEUTZIA.

This interesting family was introduced from Japan. They are hardy, thrifty, profuse bloomers, and should, we think, be planted more largely.

CANDIDISSIMA (Double White Flowering)—One of the finest shrubs, producing snow-white flowers of great beauty, and valuable for bouquets and baskets.

CRENATA FLORE PLENO—One of the most desirable of the Deutzias, flowers double tinged with rose.

GRACILIS—An exquisitely beautiful white flowering sort, of dwarfish habit—more so than other varieties; blossoms early in June, with Spirea Van Houtte and Exochorda Grandiflora.

LEMOINEII—A hybrid obtained by crossing the well known *Deutzia Gracilis* with *Deutzia Parviflora*. Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free flowering.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—A variety raised from *Deutzia Crenata Flore Pleno*, and producing large double white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinged with rose. It excels all of the older sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profusion of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms nearly a week earlier than *Deutzia Crenata Flore Pleno*.

SCABRA (Rough Leaved)—One of the most beautiful, profuse flowering shrubs, white.

WATERII—A superb sort, with large flowers borne in long, loose racemes. They are a pretty pink color and open out quite flat. The shrub is very vigorous and hardy, growing to 8 feet under proper conditions.

DIERVILLA—WEIGELA.

Another valuable shrub of Japanese origin. They produce, in early summer, superb large trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades and colors. In borders and groups they are most attractive, and they are recommended for planting with the Lilacs, as they follow immediately after them in blooming.

ABEL CARRIERE—Scarlet bloom in the most wonderful abundance; robust grower; very grand in color. Earliest to bloom.

CANDIDA (White Flowered)—A strong, robust grower like *Rosea*, but having pure white flowers that are in the most luxuriant profusion, and endure from the beginning of June to autumn; a really very valuable addition to the list of hardy, robust shrubs, and should be in every collection.

CONQUETE—The largest flowered variety; flowers deep rose.

HYBRIDA EVA RATHKE—A charming variety, with beautiful, brilliant, crimson flowers of a clear shade.

LAVALLEI—Much darker crimson than *Rosea*, and ten days later.

ROSEA (Rose-Colored)—An elegant shrub, with fine rose colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the best plants he has discovered; hardy, blooms in early June; grows to be a large shrub, 10 feet across and the same height; at their best about June 20.

STELZNERII—Resembles *Rosea*, but even more profuse of bloom, and slightly more crimson; apparently hardiest of all.

SIEBOLDII ALBA MARGINATA—Yellow variegated leaves, turning to silvery white when matured; flowers rose colored; a most desirable upright growing shrub.

NANA FOLIIS VARIEGATA (Variegated-Leaved)—Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf variegated leaved shrubs.

VERSCHAFFELTI—Somewhat similar to *Rosea*; very profuse of bloom.

ELAEAGNUS—OLEASTER.

LONGIPES (Japan Oleaster)—A handsome, shapely, silvery-leaved shrub, with ornamental red brown bark; hardy and easy to grow; bright yellow flowers in June on long stalks, but the chief beauty of this shrub is in the orange-red fruit which is produced in profusion along the whole length of the branches.

EUONYMUS—STRAWBERRY OR SPINDLE TREE.

EUROPAEUS (Strawberry Tree)—A very ornamental and showy shrub; its chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid-winter; berries rose-colored; planted with a back-ground of evergreens the effect of contrast is very fine.

ATRO PURPUREUS (Burning Bush)—A low growing shrub with larger leaves than *Europæus*, turning to scarlet in autumn; fruit dark red.

EXORCHORDA—PEARL BUSH.

GRANDIFLORA—From North China; a fine shrub, producing large white flowers in early June, when it is one of the most showy shrubs in existence; a strong grower and hardy.

FORSYTHIA—GOLDEN BELL.

FORTUNEII (Fortune's)—This is one of the most commonly grown, and is a strong shrub covered in early spring with yellow flowers before the leaves appear; should be pruned down close to make a compact head, as its habit is straggling; a native of China and Japan.

INTERMEDIA—Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green; hardy.

SUSPENSIVA—Weeping; resembles Fortuneii in bloom, but growth is more pendulous.

HALESIA—SNOW DROP OR SILVER BELL.

TETRAPTERA—A very beautiful and graceful shrub with small, bell-shaped flowers in May, followed by four-winged fruit one or two inches long.

HIBISCUS—ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON.

BOULE DE FEU—Fine new variety of vigorous growth; flowers large, double and of beautiful violet red color.

JEANNE D'ARC—Flowers pure white, double; plant a strong grower.

PURPUREA FLORE PLENO (Double Purple)—Very showy kind; flowers double purple; exceptionally fine.

RUBRA PLENO—Double red; clear and very showy.

TOTUS ALBUS—Single; pure white.

VARIEGATIS FLORE PLENO (Variegated Leaved)—White flowers with purple outside; petals shaded pink, foliage finely variegated. Sometimes called "Painted Lady."

HYDRANGEA.

ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA ALBA (Snowball Hydrangea, Hills of Snow)—The blossoms are of the very largest size, of pure white color. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from early June through August, renders it doubly valuable to every owner of a garden; very hardy.

OTAKSA—Foliage a beautiful deep green color. The plant produces immense trusses of rose-colored flowers in profusion in July; free blooming. For indoor culture in winter.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (Large Clustered)—Fine large shrub, bearing snowy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy, and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly or on a lawn in masses; grown as a bush and half standards.

KERRIA—CORCHORUS.

JAPONICA—A charming green branched shrub, with bright yellow flowers. The bark is most attractive and bright and lends color to the shrubbery in winter.

LIGUSTRUM—PRIVET.

AMURENSE (Amur or Amoor Privet)—The only privet that has proved hardy at Ottawa. A native of China and Japan, that grows as high as 6 feet.

IBOTA (Chinese Privet)—Flowers large white, produced in heavy clusters; leaves long and shiny; a hardy and altogether desirable variety.

OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet)—Vigorous and fairly hardy, of fine habit and of value for hedges.

REGELIANUM (Regel's Privet)—Hardy variety with handsome shiny foliage and spreading branches. This is a prostrate form of *Ibota*.

VULGARE (Common Privet)—Narrower foliage and darker in color than above; a desirable variety for hedges.

LONICERA—HONEYSUCKLE BUSH.

Climbing varieties can be found under heading of Climbing Shrubs.

ALBERTII—Violet flowers, hardy variety; blooms early in June.

FRAGRANTISSIMA (Fragrant)—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen; most desirable.

GRANDIFLORA (Pink Flowered Honeysuckle)—A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

MORROWII—Japanese variety, valuable for its red fruit.

TARTARICA (Red Tartarian)—A well known upright shrub, flowers bright pink, which appear in May.

TARTARICA ALBA (White Tartarian)—Like the preceding, but has creamy white flowers, which are fragrant.

MAHONIA—ASHBERRY (EVERGREEN).

AQUIFOLIA (Holly-leaved Mahonia)—A native species of medium sized, purplish, shining leaves; bright yellow flowers, followed by bright blue berries.

PHILADELPHUS—"SYRINGA" OR MOCK ORANGE.

This beautiful shrub, with its handsome foliage and waxy white flowers, which are produced in great profusion and with strong perfume, deserves a prominent place in the shrubbery. The gold-leaved variety is especially recommended, and at the Helderleigh Nurseries here, fine specimens, standing 8 feet high, may be seen in the early summer—a mass of golden foliage dotted all over with clusters of beautiful bloom.

CORONARIUS (Common Syringa)—A well known shrub with pure white, highly scented flowers. One of the first to bloom.

FOLIIS AUREIS (Golden Leaved)—A very pretty plant of medium size with golden-yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.

GRANDIFLORUS (Large Flowered)—A conspicuous, showy kind, with large flowers and irregular branches. Will grow to be 10 to 12 feet high if untrimmed.

LEMOINEI (Hybrid Mock Orange or Lemon Scented)—Flowers white and very fragrant, produced early in June.

PRUNUS (ALMONDS AND PLUM).

ALMONDS

JAPONICA FLORE ALBA PLENO (White Flowering Almond)—Double, white, flowers in May.

JAPONICA FLORE RUBRO PLENO (Red Flowering Almond)—Bears beautiful rose-like flowers in May before the appearance of the leaves.

PLUMS

TRILOBA (Double Flowering Plum)—An interesting addition to hardy shrubs, flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long slender branches. A native of China; hardy.

PSEUDO-CERASUS—A tree somewhat resembling the Sweet Cherry; very ornamental and quite hardy.

RHAMNUS—BUCKTHORN.

CATHARTICUS—Fine hardy shrub with dark green foliage; white flowers and small black fruit; chiefly planted as a hedge plant.

RHODOTYPUS—WHITE KERRIA.

KERRIOIDES—From Japan. A very ornamental shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large single white flowers in the latter part of May, succeeded by numerous small fruit.

RHUS—SMOKE TREE OR PURPLE FRINGE.

COTINUS (Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree)—A charming shrub which is covered in mid-summer with clusters of curious hairlike flowers.

GLABRA (Smooth Sumach)—Very effective in autumn, with its crimson seeds and foliage.

RIBES—CURRANT.

AUREUM (Yellow Flowered)—Attractive bush with shining green leaves and yellow flowers.

SANGUINEUM (Red or Crimson Flowered)—A native variety with red flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring.

RHODODENDRON—ROSEBAY.

CATAWBIENSE—Bears clusters of lilac flowers; an evergreen shrub with long, laurel-like leaves.

PONTICUM—Broad, glossy, green leaves, surmounted with clusters of purplish flowers.

SAMBUCUS—ELDER.

CANADENSIS AUREA—A handsome bush, with golden foliage, which it retains all summer. Its vigorous growth and freedom from disease make it a desirable and effective shrub.

RACEMOSA PLUMOSA FOLIIS AUREIS (Cut Leaf Golden Elder)—A charming shrub, its chief feature being its bright, attractive, delicately cut foliage, which is retained throughout the summer months. This is one of the best cut leaf shrubs in cultivation.

SPIREA—MEADOW SWEET.

The Spireas hereunder listed are choice varieties, and all of the easiest culture. Their blooming extends over a period of quite three months.

ANTHONY WATERER—A fine, new dwarf Spirea, with dark crimson flowers, darker than Spirea Bumalda. One of the finest shrubs of recent years.

ARGUTA—Of dwarfish habit: flowers white; one of the best sorts, and the first to flower in early May, following Thumbergii.

AUREA (Golden Spirea)—A variety with distinct yellow foliage and double white flowers in June; highly ornamental and pleasing in appearance.

BILLARDI—Rose colored spikes, differing altogether in appearance from Van Houttei and others of that class; blooms nearly all summer; is hardy and attractive.

BUMALDA—A new Spirea from Japan; dwarfish habit; foliage narrow; flowers rose colored, in great profusion during summer and autumn.

CALLOSA ALBA—A white flowering variety, of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower all summer. A valuable small shrub.

CALLOSA ROSEA (Fortune's Rose-Colored Spirea)—Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows strong and blossoms nearly all summer.

- DOUGLASII**—Has spikes of beautiful, deep, rose-colored flowers in July and August.
- OPULIFOLIA (Nine Bark)**—A strong growing shrub with white flowers.
- PANCULATA ROSEA**—A vigorous grower, with blooms of rose-colored flowers. July.
- PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO**—A beautiful Japanese sort with pure white flowers in May; keeps in flower a long time and justly merits a front place among the Spireas.
- RUBERRIMA**—Dwarf in habit; narrow foliage and a profusion of rose-colored flowers in midsummer and autumn. Very like Bumalda.
- REEVESII**—A charming shrub with narrow pointed leaves and large clusters of white flowers that adorn the bush a few days later than Van Houttei; about June 1st.
- THUNBERGII**—Of dwarf, roundish form; slender, graceful, drooping habit; flowers small, white; very early in bloom, being the first of the Spireas; extremely neat and pretty.
- VAN HOUTTEI**—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter, astonishingly profuse bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. Introduced from France, and there is no more desirable flowering shrub in cultivation. Flowers last of May.

SYRINGA—LILAC.

For many years we have been collecting a stock of Lilacs, and after a thorough test in regard to hardiness and vigor we take pleasure in offering the following varieties. We have imported heavily in the past, and the French varieties are all from reliable sources, and they have been grown to perfection on our own grounds before being offered. We especially recommend this list of named varieties, and we can confidently say that in size, form and color, there are kinds that will surpass the old favorites which have for so long held a position quite their own with flower lovers.

- ABEL CARRIERE**—Season early; flowers double, blooms large shouldered, color pink turning to lilac; one of the very best.
- ALPHONSE LAVALLE**—Double, very large panicle, beautiful blue shaded with violet.
- CHARLES X.**—Season medium, flowers single, bloom of moderate size, color purplish lilac; extremely hardy bush, very robust.
- CHARLES JOLY**—Season early; flowers double, blooms moderate size, not shouldered, very dark, reddish purple; retaining its magnificent color in a most marked degree to the last. One of the very best of lilacs.
- CONGO**—Season medium, flowers single, blooms mammoth size; color dark purplish violet, which it retains for a great length of time. This lilac certainly deserves a place at the very top of the list.
- CONQUETE**—Season medium, flowers single, bloom magnificently large, color crimson lilac; very worthy.
- DR. LINDLEY**—Large, compact panicles, with purplish lilac flowers, dark red in the bud; very fine.
- DR. MAILLOT**—Season medium; flowers double; color lilac; very fine.
- EMILE LEMOINE**—Double; of fine form; rosy lilac; very fine.
- EMODI**—Season very late; bloom not large; color lilac; chief merit is its lateness, most sorts being gone when it is in bloom.
- FRAU DAMMANN**—Panicles or truss of immense size; flowers medium and pure white. This and the Ludwig Spæth are the two best Lilacs of recent introduction.
- JAPONICA**—Species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree; foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers creamy-white, odorless, in great panicles; a month later than other Lilacs.
- JOSIKA**—A fine, distinct species of tree-like growth, with dark, shiny leaves, and purple flowers in June and immediately after most lilacs have done flowering.
- LA TOUR D'Auvergne**—Flowers double; blooms very large, color violet purple.
- LEON SIMON**—Flowers double; blooms very large, violet color; season early; an extremely desirable sort.
- LUDWIG SPÆTH**—Flowers single and very large; panicles very large; color dark purplish red; distinct; superb; mid-season. One of the best.

LIGUSTRINA PEKINENSIS (Chinese Lilac)—Spikes of creamy white flowers; becomes in time large shrub or tree; blooms extremely late, about the same time as Japonica.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY—Flowers double, panicles large, color white, very fine, season medium.

MARECHAL DE BASSOMPIERRE—Deep carmine rose; double.

MADAME CASIMIR PERRIER—The finest double white lilac, panicles large, creamy white flower, very full.

MADAME DE SPÆTH—Flowers single; blooms very large, season medium, color reddish violet; extremely desirable.

MADAME FRANCISQUE MOREL—Flowers singly, very large; immense panicles; color violet rose; among the very best.

MADAME LEMOINE—Flowers double; color white; season medium. One of the best white varieties.

MARIE LEGRAYE—Flowers single, heads very large, open; season medium; probably the finest white lilac.

MICHAEL BUCHNER—Flowers very double; panicle erect; very compact and large; color pale lilac; season early; bush somewhat dwarfish in habit; very distinct and desirable.

OBELISQUE—Season early; flowers double; color white; very good.

PERSICA (Persian)—A native of Persia; foliage small as compared to common lilac; flowers bright purple; grows four to six feet high.

PERSICA ALBA (White Persian)—A fine sort; white flowers, delicately tinted with rose color.

PRESIDENT CARNOT—Double flowers; pretty lilac tint, marked in centre with white.

PRINCE DE BEAUVEAU—Violet; double.

PRESIDENT GREVY—Flowers double and very large; panicle magnificent; color a beautiful blue; one of the very finest of all lilacs.

ROTHOMAGENSIS (Rouen Lilac)—A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers, panicles of large size and very abundant.

SOUVENIR DE L. THIBAUT—A very large flower; very double, dark lilac, a fine variety.

VILLOSA—From Japan; a very large branching panicle; flowers light purple in bud, white when open, fragrant; two to three weeks later than most lilacs.

VULGARIS (Common Lilac)—Bluish purple flowers; a standard variety.

VULGARIS ALBA (Common White Lilac)—White flowered variety.

SYMPHORICARPUS—ST. PETER'S WORT OR WAXBERRY.

RACEMOSUS (Snowberry)—A well known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on the plant through early winter.

VULGARIS (Indian Currant, Coral Berry)—A shrub of very pretty habit; foliage, flowers and fruit small; fruit purple; hangs all winter.

VIBURNUM—ARROWROOT.

LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree)—A large robust shrub, with soft heavy leaves, and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

OPULUS (High or Bush Cranberry)—Both ornamental and useful, its red berries resembling Cranberries; esteemed by many; hang till destroyed by frost late in fall.

OPULUS STERILIS (Common Snowball or Guelder Rose)—A well known favorite shrub, large size, with globular clusters of white flowers; latter end of May.

PLICATUM (Japan Snowball)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white in June. Moderate growth; handsome, plicated foliage. One of the most popular and desirable shrubs grown.

CLIMBING SHRUBS

ACTINIDIA.

ARGUTA—A climbing plant from Japan; flowers white, with purple centre, sometimes covers the whole vine; fruit is round, edible, has a fine flavor; handsome foliage; very strong grower.

AKEBIA.

QUINATA—A singular Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage, purple flowers and ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS.

ENGLEMANII—A self clinging variety of Virginia Creeper; clings to a brick or stone wall like Boston Ivy, and is very hardy like Virginia Creeper.

HIRSUTA—This is very much like Englemanni; is very hardy, passing the coldest winters uninjured at Ottawa; clings to any smooth surface like Boston Ivy, and resembles to all appearances Virginia Creeper. Just the thing for northern portions of the country, where Boston Ivy is too tender.

VEITCHII (Japan Ivy, Boston Ivy)—Miniature foliaged creeper, which clings to the smoothest brick walls perfectly without any support whatever; leaves glossy green shaded with purple, hardy, and colors finely in autumn; grows slowly at first, but when once established soon covers the side of house with a perfect overlapping covering of shining foliage.

QUINQUIFOLIA (Virginia Creeper)—A native vine of rapid growth with large luxuriant foliage, which in autumn assumes the most magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries.

ARISTILOCHIA—BIRTHWORTH.

SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe)—A native climbing shrub that has very large thick leaves 10 to 12 inches in diameter, overlapping each other like shingles, when growing upon a trellis. Has yellowish green flowers resembling a pipe in form.

BIGNONIA.

RADICANS (Trumpet Flower)—Splendid climber, vigorous, only moderately hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped flowers in August.

GRANDIFLORA (Large Flowered)—A magnificent vine with large flowers, very showy; tender.

HEDERA—IVY.

HIBERNICA (Irish)—A climbing evergreen that thrives here if planted on the north side of a building. A valuable ornamental climber.

LONICERA—HONEYSUCKLE.

CHINENSIS (Chinese Twining)—This is a hardy, fast growing sort, holding foliage well into the winter; blooms in July and September, and is very fragrant.

HALLEANA (Hall's Japan)—A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and covered with flowers from July to December; holds its leaves till January. The best bloomer of all.

BRACHYPODA AUREA RETICULATA (Japan Golden Leaved)—A handsome variety, with the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow; perfectly hardy, not injured here during severe winter 1903-4.

BELGICA (Monthly Fragrant)—Very fragrant red and yellow flowers; blooms all summer; a hardy and well known sort; very hardy, not injured here during severe winter 1903-4.

SEMPERVIRENS (Scarlet Trumpet)—This is one of the handsomest varieties in cultivation; a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

CANADENSIS (Yellow Trumpet)—Well known variety, yellow, trumpet-like flowers.



WISTARIA TRAINED ON AN OLD HOUSE

WISTARIA.

FRUTESCENS—In habit not as strong as Chinese; flowers pale blue in short clusters.

MAGNIFICA—Flowers in dense drooping racemes, of pale color, vigorous and hardy.

SINENSIS ALBA (Chinese White)—Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune; flowers pure white. This is regarded as one of the finest things introduced from the Celestial Empire.

SINENSIS (Chinese)—Beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; very hardy and one of the most superb vines in cultivation; flowers in May and June.

CLEMATIS.

Hardy climbing plants with gorgeous flowers of nearly every shade. Many of the flowers are from 4 to 7 inches in diameter, growing rapidly and profusely. All the varieties delight in deep, rich soil and a sunny exposure, and need supports to which they should be fastened as they advance. They are well adapted to covering unsightly objects, and are used to advantage about rock-work; are most popular ornamental plants; they benefit by having the roots mulched during the winter with any coarse material, such as manure, etc.

**THE FOLLOWING FLOWER ON SHOOTS OF THE PRESENT
SEASON'S GROWTH:**

COCINEA—A handsome, hardy sort, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

FLAMMULA (European Sweet Clematis)—This has small white fragrant flowers.

HENRYII—Very large, creamy white flowers, one of the best; a perpetual bloomer; not as hardy as Jackmanii.

JACKMANII—Perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual clematis, and should have credit of the great success now attending this family of beautiful climbers. Plant is free in its form of growth and an abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. Flowers are large, an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been introduced—it has no superior and very few, if any, equals. July to October.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE—This is the nearest approach to a bright red clematis, and has been called the Crimson Jackmanii; the vine grows vigorously and blooms profusely; color crimson red and quite distinct from any of the older sorts.

PANICULATA—A native of Japan; this is regarded as one of the most valuable sorts for general culture, for, although the flowers are small, they are pure white and fragrant; vine very vigorous and hardy, and soon covers a porch or verandah, and is one mass of bloom from August until frost comes.

RAMONA—This new Clematis originated in Newark, N. J. It is a strong, rampant grower, very much stronger than Jackmanii, often growing ten to twelve feet the first season. It is a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. In size the flower surpasses any of the old sort, often six to seven inches in diameter and of the most perfect shape. Color, deep rich lavender. Distinct from any other sort and very attractive. Perfectly hardy and remarkably vigorous.

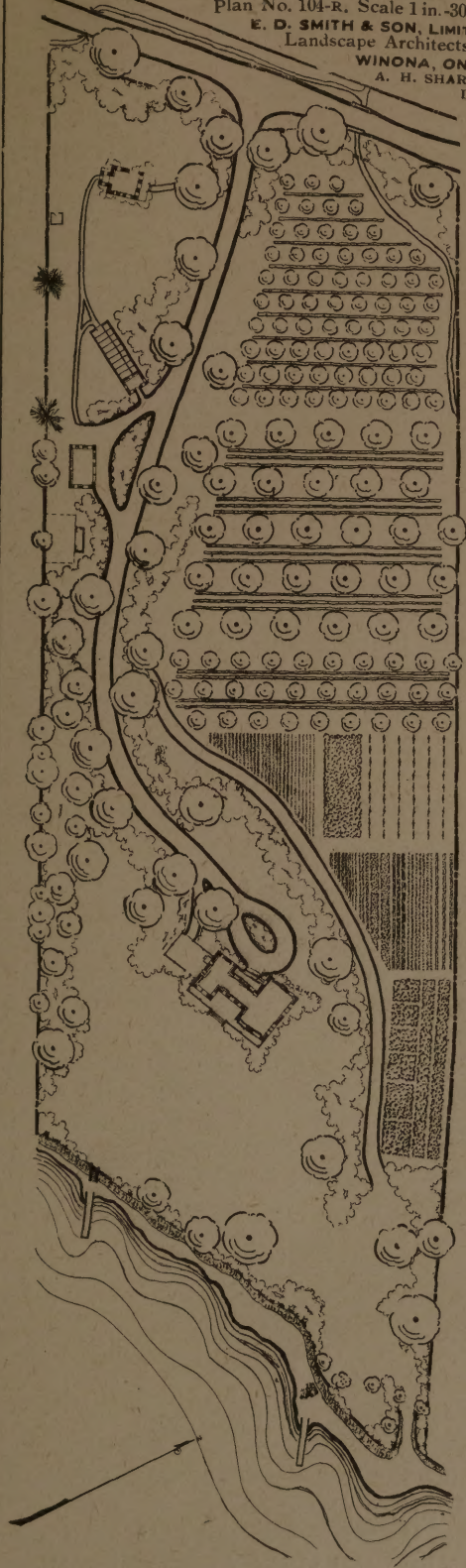
VITICELLA RUBRA GRANDIFLORA—This is a crimson clematis with medium sized flowers in profusion. The flowers, which are very abundant, are a dull crimson color, and have green stamens. July to October.

VITICELLA KERMESINA—Flowers of medium size, wine color; very profuse bloomer. A strong, free grower.

Double Sorts.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH—Without doubt the best of pure whites; flowers of medium size; deliciously scented.

General Plan for Estate of **A. S. WELLS, Esq.**
PORT CREDIT, ONT. Ap. 2-14
 Plan No. 104-R. Scale 1 in.-30 ft.
E. D. SMITH & SON, LIMITED
 Landscape Architects
WINONA, ONT.
A. H. SHARPE,
 Des.



A GENERAL PLAN FOR AN EIGHT-ACRE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.—This design provides for the segregation of the service buildings, an approach adapted to the natural topography, a screened service yard at residence proper, vineyard and orchard, the last giving a personality to the home. About two acres are devoted to lawns, recreation and ornamental planting, the whole layout being on the lines of the refined, beautiful and serviceable natural style.

EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENT

AND ITS SCOPE

“Our home is what we make it”—an old saying, but ever with an appeal to the homemaker. We strive to surround our home with an atmosphere of refinement and comfort, where our children may be under the influence of right living and our friends find wholesome enjoyment.

The Home Grounds.

Too often thought and effort are concentrated on the planning and construction of the ideal house without regard to the development of the grounds. There is as much reason for planning the grounds as there is for planning the house—some authorities say the balance is in favor of the former. The position of the various departments, such as entrance, service area, stable or garage, the garden, the orchard, the recreation area, should be studied for utility as well as harmony. The details of their design should be handled only by one who has had a thorough study of this work and possesses a practical knowledge of construction and plant materials. The handling of earth, alone, is such an expensive item that often a mistake in grading sacrifices more than the fee of a Landscape Architect. The arrangement and selection of shrubs and trees, are influenced by their form, height, spread, foliage, time and color of their flowers, and all these at maturity, which must be anticipated by the designer.

The Perennial Garden is More Effective and Less Expensive Than Annuals.

When the improvement of grounds is spoken of, a vision of a well planned garden instantly arises, and justly so, for a home is never complete without a planting of our beautiful flowering plants. Right here is where an important consideration of expense comes in. Many spend their winter evenings pouring over seedsmen's catalogues, fascinated, and lead on to an expenditure which disappears with each waning summer. One of our recent clients told us that he had been spending one to two hundred dollars each spring on annual plants, and becoming discouraged with such expenditures and unsatisfactory results, he turned to us for a permanent design. Now, a selection of perennial plants, which come from their own roots each year, arranged with a definite color scheme and succession of bloom, eliminates the recurrent drainage on funds and furnishes the long sought effect. Depend upon perennials for your design and grow only those annuals which you have learned to love through association.

The Formal Garden.

Whether the garden shall be of formal lines or designed with an eye to true naturalness, must be determined by the conditions. In general the formal garden depends upon the style of house and the grades of the ground. It should always be enclosed and needs some detached architectural feature, such as pergola, summer house, sundial or seat, and water always adds an attractive feature. Proportion is the secret of success in the formal style.

The Attractive Naturalistic Garden.

The natural garden seeks to conceal the hand of the designer among the ways of nature. Here the shrubbery, which forms the frame, is arranged in undulating lines, the pretty flowering plants are boldly massed and again seen creeping under the protection of the stronger neighbor. Everything seeks to remind one of the freedom of the fields and woodlands, far away from buildings and business. The cost of construction and the important item of maintenance are less in the natural treatment than in the formal, but the problems of design are even more exacting.

It is but infrequently that the opportunity comes to us to take up the development with the bare ground and carry it through the location and construction of the buildings, etc. We usually have to consider the reconstruction of the plot, with the buildings, trees, and other existing features, as we find them. The problem then becomes complicated and it is only by the most careful study that the right treatment may be attained. However, it is given to most of us the opportunity to improve, and after securing the best advice available, we should strive to complete the work.

But the science of Landscape Planning is not confined alone to the home grounds. Wherever there is a plot of land set aside to serve a special purpose, there intelligent effort should be made to make it serve this purpose in the greatest perfection.

The Opportunity of Cemetery Design.

There is science in cemetery planning—the old burial ground with its forest of marble, its gridiron mass of heaped mounds is now a dismal memory to those who visit the modern park-like, restful areas dedicated to the memory of the dead. The cemetery grounds should first be planted as a park, with beautiful vistas, masses of shrubbery and trees, and then the arrangement of lots with the approaching walks and drives are made subject to the park design.

The Benefit of Parks.

The designing of parks is so broad a field that in this short space one may scarcely mention it. Every piece of ground designated for park purposes has its individuality with which the plan must coincide, the special uses of the park call for special provisions. In fact, the planning of parks present a field which offers great opportunities and its benefits are not measured by pleasure alone, but by the far reaching effects upon the health, the morality and the increased property values of the community.

Efficient Advertising for Towns.

The amelioration of factory grounds, school grounds, railway stations, library sites, and municipal buildings in general, is being taken up with an enthusiasm which accomplishes results. There is no just reason why these buildings and their grounds should be an eye-sore, and a small effort by those in charge usually results in an improvement. Great effort and large funds are expended upon advertising a town, but there surely is no method of advertising with greater results than an improvement which impresses the visitor from the time he receives his introduction at the depot to his farewell in the municipal building.

The employment of professional advice has become so universal that for some years we have had a department of Landscape Architecture connected with our nursery. The object of this is to offer our customers the opportunity of having plans prepared by a thoroughly trained and reliable man, at a cost not prohibitive. We make a specialty of farm property, making studies embodying the location of roads, buildings, and bringing into the orchard work our long experience with fruit in all parts of the Dominion.

Do not attempt your own improvement without acquainting us with your problems, and we will be pleased to advise you as to the best procedures.



THE TERMINAL FEATURE OF A FORMAL GARDEN

While this style is often carried out with expensive architectural features and expensive adornment, we design low cost gardens which are joys in themselves.

E. D. SMITH & SON, LIMITED,
Landscape Dept., Winona, Ont.



The only way to secure an effective planting is to mass the shrubs. .The above view shows a bold massing of hydrangea which affords a screen to the boundary as well as a proper background for the perennial pinks along the drive.

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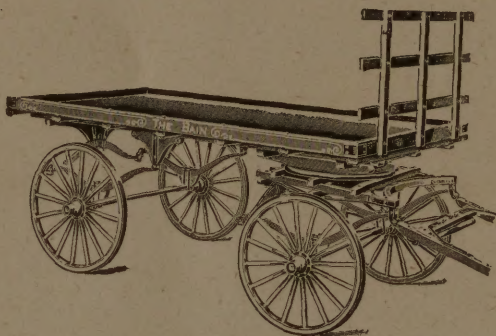
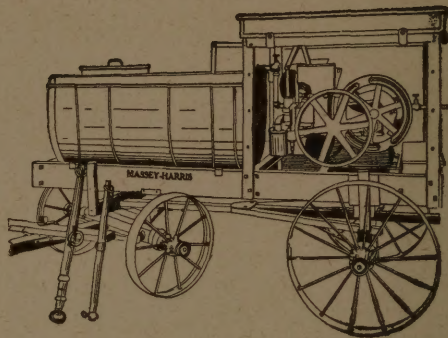
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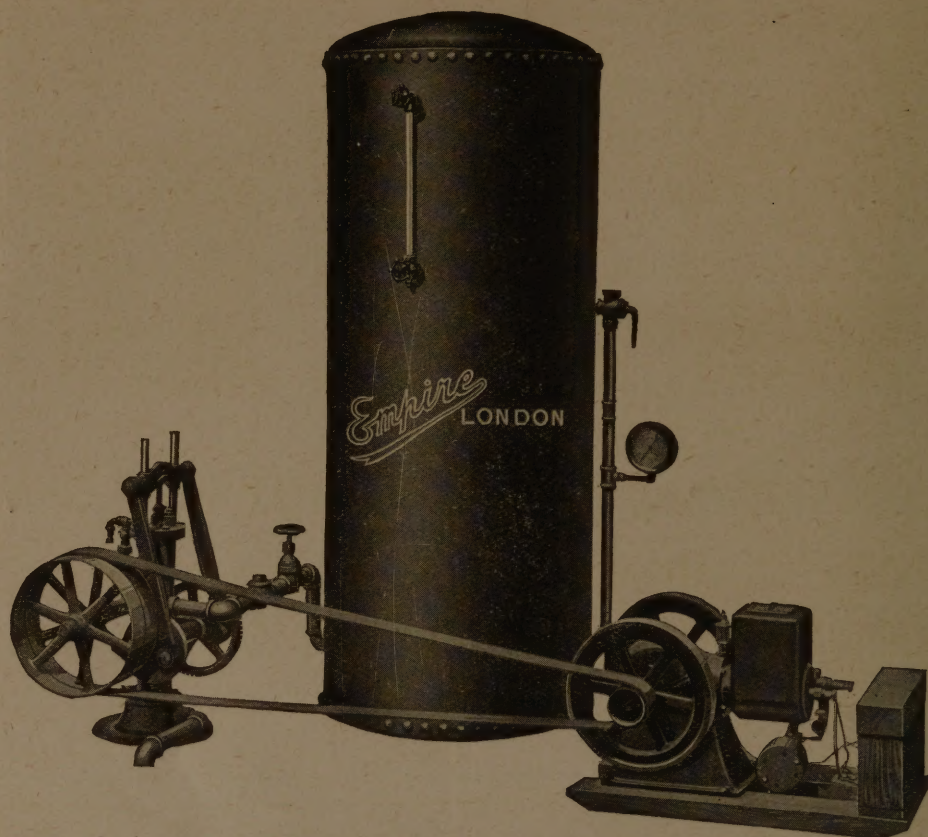
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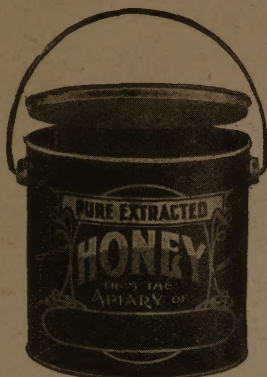
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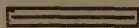
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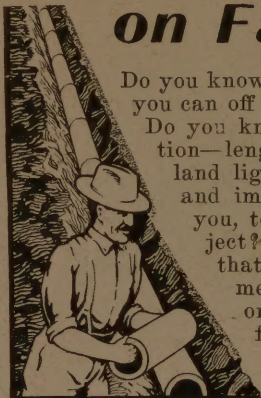
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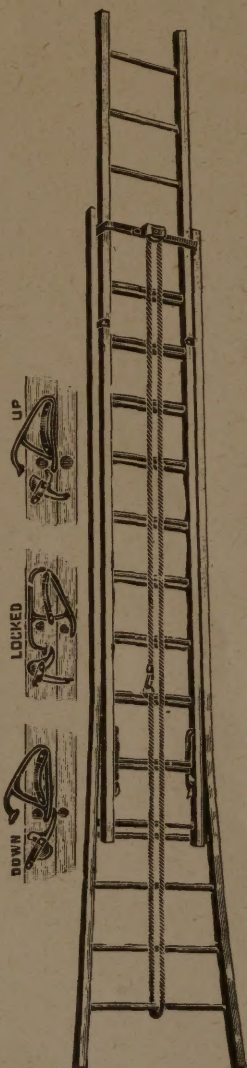
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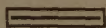
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